THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,784—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
26th Oct.	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	----	----
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	9000	----	----
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	----	----
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	----	----
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	----

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	----	----
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	9000	----	----
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	----	----
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MAMJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	----	--
1st March	MOREA	11000	----	--
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	--
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	----	--
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	----	--
29th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	9000	----	--
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	--
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	----	--
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	----	--
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	--

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 28th Oct. 11 a.m.* P.D. and G.M.
Dwarka... 1695 Tsura. 31st Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M.
Linga ... 2185 Friday 1st Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 31st Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 30th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
26th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badesich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhubr	16th ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badesich	15th ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	3900	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	3900	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5060	...	23th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	23th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice.....Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1038*
SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice.....Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste..... ,, 423 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 633 ,, 723†
* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.
ORDINARY LINES.
SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice.....Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*
* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	8th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH.
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Colombo about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
City of Paris	9232	.....	...	...	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7473	.....	...	...	9 ,,
*Newby Hall	4388	.....	29 Oct.	...	19 ,,
City of Glasgow	5959	.....	7/8 Nov.	...	26 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	15 ,,	...	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5996	31 Oct.	28 ,,	...	13 ,,
City of Karachi	5946	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6875	20 ,,	23 ,,	...	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	1913 2/3 Jan.	...	25 ,,

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Lockeley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	570	821	439	646
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	80*
Liverpool	698	937	462	...

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTELS.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.
LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
Outram Road, BOMBAY.
THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.
The cuisine is charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.
For terms please apply to the
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS
Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3¾" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.
Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.
OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

WHICH IS CHEAPER ?
TO buy a Piano at Rs. 400 cash and then be compelled to buy a Bluthner costing Rs. 1,100 on the Hire System or Buy a Bluthner Piano costing Rs. 1,100 on the Easy Payment System straight away.
What is really the meaning of the word "Cheap", when applied to manufactured goods, to sell them ? "Cheap" when applied to the Pianoforte, the article which we make the subject of this advertisement, is perhaps intended purely as a comparative term for price, but in our interpretation it is meaningless, as "cheap" may be equally applied to a Bluthner Upright Grand Piano costing Rs. 1,100 as to one of any other make clamouring for preference at Rs. 400. Yet, who calls a Piano at Rs. 1,100 a "cheap" Piano ? The Bluthner at Rs. 1,100 is much cheaper in representing real value ; it might be said to carry value even above price, as compared with the piano at Rs. 400, whose estimate of enjoyment or utility, in expert opinion, stands below the level of its price. The craze at the present day for low prices is engulfing many who cannot afford the sacrifice, to become owners of instruments which become valueless extravagances ultimately. Makers of low priced pianos know that there are purchasers who are wholly ignorant in the knowledge of divining musical qualities of expression and tone-colour ; cultured and emotional music are unknown considerations to such purchasers who have only ears for sound, and a blank in their minds for real music. Manufacturers also know that sufficient ready-money will always be forthcoming from the million for the purchase of a low priced piano and so it is made to satisfy a demand which is the result of unenlightenment. The inexperienced purchaser, however, soon realizes the fact that buying a low priced piano is not the only expense ; absence of durability is proved by the frequent tunings required to help it stand in tune ; loss of repetition in the action is its first sign of rapid deterioration ; and its acquirement very quickly of a mixed metallic tone, resembling a tin can in the treble and a drum with a hole in the parchment in the bass, renders its last state as best suited perhaps, to a student who does not aspire to the higher attainments in portraying the beauties of piano compositions, but who can play 500 notes in one minute and is striving to increase this velocity to 1000. This is the return obtained in a very short time for the sacrifice of the sum of Rs. 400. Such an investment bears a resemblance rather to price paid at a "Dutch Auction", the definite character of value in which case is obscured by the postponement of its determination. Hundreds continue to buy their experience, and many cannot afford the cost of exchanging their low priced pianos for one of high and reliable quality without considerable effort and sacrifice in domestic economy ; but having once been educated to the refined influence and necessity of music and the qualities essential in a musical piano, they gravitate surely to the Bluthner willingly and make the inevitable sacrifice. That is where the low priced piano has done inestimable good to the Bluthner Piano and the piano of the Highest Grade.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
IMPORTERS OF THE BEST PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A Rare and Refreshing Drink

One that you will appreciate for its delicious flavour, its purity, its real healthfulness, its absolute freedom from anything that will have a harmful effect

PETER WALKER LAGER

is the drink you have been waiting for. Always in fine, bright, sparkling condition

Sole Agents for Bombay & North-West India : TREACHER & CO. LTD., Bombay

BRITISH BREWED

BEST *in the* WORLD

Ask for "The Boy Brand" And see that you get it

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that at the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held at 3-15 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 1, Ash Lane, Fort, a resolution was passed declaring a DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) for the year ending 31st December 1911, payable on and after the 11th November 1912, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 12th October 1912. Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent,
Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 15th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19, Sub-Section 12 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner will begin on the 1st November, 1912, to revise the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, prepared under Sub-Section 1, of the aforesaid Section and he will for this purpose at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, at 11 A.M., Bombay Time, on the 1st November, 1912, and such subsequent days as it may be necessary, hear the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said section on or before the 1st November 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th October, 1912.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

THE OLDEST LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1871).

Financially very strong, with Funds equal to three-fourths of its net liabilities.

Lowest premiums consistent with efficiency.

Liberal terms and prompt payment of claims.

Wanted influential Agents. Liberal terms on application.

For particulars apply to
F. L. McAFEE, B. A.,
Secretary.

61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

NOTICE is hereby given that PANDHARINATH JAGANATH, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 72, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed from payment of all premia and tax together with the massage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at sheikh Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 115, New Nos. 889, Old Survey No. 173 and New Survey No. 1431 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of the Purchaser on or towards the West by the property of Jugjivan Kesoor, and on or towards the South by a passage called Mutar Gully which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 299, and Street Nos 12 at 22, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 19th day of October, 1912.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA, & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND
AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boy and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS Etc.,
No 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE ASCENT OF MATTERHORN
MEN AND STONES,
Etc., Etc., with
THE NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS ENTR'ACTE in 6-30 to 8 and 10 to 12 P.M. Shows.

SUNDAY TO TUESDAY,
INCLUSIVE
THE NEA POLITAN TROUBADOURS
will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the First Show.
at 6-30 to 8 P.M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P.M.

There will be a complete change in Programmes of both Films and the Variety Co.
The Cinema Programme will include
THE TEMPTATION:
Drama and Tragedy.
THE SOTARAS:
REPTITIAN ACROBATS.
The borrowed Umbrella: At the Cinema.
THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 12 P.M.

MAIDANIA.

OPENING NIGHT

SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

6 P.M. Admission As. 4.

SEASON TICKETS

Gentlemen Rs. 7-8-0. Ladies Rs. 5.

These Tickets include admission at Main Gates, also to the Island Garden Restaurant to which the nightly admission fee is As. 2.

SKATING RINK
AND
TRACK.

ALPINE RAILWAY.

JALDI-JALDI.

Band of the 117th Maharattas.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Re. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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RESERVE.....£ 50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Pexing	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application :
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

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B. O. C.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 26th October, 1912, at 3 p. m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 49, case No 15, Soparibag Road, Parel.

Building Street No 12, 14, 15, case No 15, Government Gate Road, Parel.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few piece of furniture such as sofa, easy-chair, bookstand, cupboards, screen, etc.

On account of the concerned—8 boxes each 4 dozen bottles Contrexeville water.

One case containing about 2 1-2 dozen Cider.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 brown waler horse, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram with a grey Arab horse, 14-2 1-2, 6 years, goes well in harness.

1 chestnut walermare, aged 9, she has been regularly driven in victoria and is a good trotter with a set of black English leather harness.

1 well bred iron grey Arab pony, 14-1, 8 years old a splendid hack inssddle, fast and plucky, was also been broken to harness, parted with for no fault, certificate of soundness will be given.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Old Paradise Lodge, Powai Road, Malabar Hill," very valuable and handsome, French and English made artistic household furniture, such as large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumb-waiters, large durrie carpets, wall clock, glass door, cupboard, drawing-room sofas and chairs by Roberts, one French writing Bureau and a small secret combination safe fitting the Bureau, one handsome sweet tone ebonized semi-grand piano by Pleyel Wolff & Co. Paris, large tapestry curtains, hall lamp, writing tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chests-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chival glass, one large English ice box, glass and crockeryware, China matting, copper utensils, one 15 H-P 4 cylinder, Limousine Body Panhard Levassor, e.c. etc. The property of J. N. Metaxa, Esq., Manager, Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Suit No. 790 of 1912.

Fatmabai widow. ... ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Ahmed Dewji and others ... ... Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji, the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

One grey horse, going in harness.
One bay waler horse, going in harness.
One rubber-tyred wooden wheels canoe shape victoria.
One rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria.
One rubber-tyred wooden wheels victoria.
One rubber-tyred bicycle wheels shigram.
3 sets of single harness and 2 sets of double harnesses.
One lot of old harnesses and a lot of old coachman's coats, pugrees, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "BEE."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the concerned the steam Launch "Bee" recently purchased from the Royal Indian Marine where it was attached to the Bombay Yard craft.

The Bee is a steel twin screw launch built by J S White Cowes, gross tonnage 37-5 registered tonnage 27-72 with 2 cylinder high pressure surface condensing engines and large locomotive boiler. Indicated horse power 200 and nominal horse power 40 carries 5 tons of coal and is fitted with a cabin 5' — 6" by 8 — 3" by 4' Its extreme length is 74-8ft length 70-8ft, breadth 13.7f, depth 6ft.

The above is on view at Tank Bander.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1912.

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EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, cupboards, sofas, single and double almyrahs, book-stands, tables, phonographs, iron safes, electric table lamps, pull-down verandah lamps, small tent, &c.

By order of the concerned :—1 Remington and 1 Yost typewriter (second hand).

By order of the Post-Master-General, Bombay, unserviceable articles, such as canvas and drill bags, leather delivery bags, parcel scales, iron safes, &c.

By order of the Bank concerned :—4 bales each containing 200 pieces, grey jaconnetts, 50 inches, 20 yards.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

The property of a Military Officer:—

1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

The property of a gentleman gone up-country :—

1 grey Arab horse, fast going in harness.
1 pair bay Arab horses, going in harness.

The property of an English gentleman :—

1 office shigram in excellent condition with set of harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Ardeshir Bejonji Surti and Pestonji Nassarwanji Surti, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulhussein Rasoolali and Haji Jawad Shaik Karim, the mortgagors, and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated 22nd day of February, 1907, and also on account and at the risk the mortgagor Abdul Latif Hussein Meyar, who lately purchased the said property from the said mortgagors subject to the said indenture of mortgage Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, at the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 407 6,9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bunguuga Road, Walkeshwar, out of Fort, Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and the said land being freehold does not bear collectors and survey numbers and assessed by the, Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 3075, and Street No. 88 and bounded on the north by the property of Asur Vevrji, and on the south-east and west by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th October, 1912.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE, Re. 1.

FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. C. DELIE, I.M.S

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA

To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and M. MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES—Oct. 5, at Weston Hall Hotel, Bournemouth the wife of A. C. Holmes, Indian Civil Service, of son.

WARD—Oct. 8, at 8 Kent Gardens, Ealing, the wife of Major G. L. S. Ward, 8th Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

ALLAN—Oct. 6, at Ordnance House, Burscough, Lancashire, the wife of V. Moor Allan, Royal Garrison Artillery, of a daughter.

TORBETT—Oct. 8, at Clayton Cottage, Falwood, Preston, the wife of Capt. Torbett, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—FERGUSON—Oct. 1, at St. Alban's Church, Frant, Sussex, Charles J. Mackay Gordon, son of the late Robert Gordon, of Tobago, W. I., to Eleanor Haddon, daughter of J. Ferguson, C. M. G., and of the late Mrs. Ferguson, of Naseby, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NICOLAS—SMYTH—Sept. 23, at Tunbridge Wells, Charles Percy, son of the late Rev. Percy Nicolas, M. A. (Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment), and Mrs. Nicolas, of Ebbisham, Southborough, and grandson of the late Sir Harry Nicolas, G. C. M. G., to Irene Morgan, daughter of the late Isaac Smyth, of Snugboro, Ballycotton, Co. Cork.

WHITE—HODSON—Sept. 23, at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Revd. W. H. Hobart, Vicar of Highbridge, Somerset, uncle of the bride, and the Revd W. Templeton King, Vicar of Christ Church, Ealing, Bruce Gordon, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert White, of 66 Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, to Margery Gertrude, only daughter of the late Mr. C. W. Hodson, C. S. I., and Mrs. C. W. Hodson, of 12 Blakesley Avenue, Ealing.

DEATHS.

HAGGARD—Oct. 5, at 13 Albion Street, Hyde Park, Major George Haggard, late Royal (Madras) Art., aged 80.

PHILLIPPS—Oct. 4, at Addermaston, Berks, Henry Phillipps (colonel late Indian Army), aged 78.

RENNY—Oct. 9, at Rollo House, St. Andrews, Eleanor Anne, widow of General Henry Renny, C. B. I., aged 81.

SMITH—Oct. 6, at Portman Mansions, W., Major-Gen. James Annesley Smith, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service and Bombay Staff Corps, aged 82.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim: "Faithfulness in little matters fits one for heroism in great trials."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...	...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	...	*
do do for Madras ...	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	3-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDEN.—The band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March ... The Green Howards ...	Hume
Overture ... Light Cavalry ...	Suppe
* Reminiscences of the Plantation ...	Chambers
Valse ... Dreaming ...	Joyce
Serenade ... Amina ...	Lincke
Selection ... Leslie Stuart's Songs ...	Godfrey
Song ... Sleep Alanah ...	Clarke
Two Step ... Glorinda ...	Ring

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, S. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ... Le Regiment Favori ...	Ertl
Overture ... La Dame Blanche ...	Boeldieu
Valse ... The Wedding Dance ...	Lincke
Selection ... The Dancing Doll ...	Bayer
Intermezzo ... Cavalleria Rusticana ...	Mascagni
Humorous Variations ...	Three Jolly Postboys ... Winterbottom
Selection ... Students Songs ...	Douglas
Patrol ... The Yeomanry ...	Squire

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of J. D. Bracken, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

Spanish March ... A Bunch of Roses ...	R. Chapi
Clarionet Solo ... Concert Arie ...	Bergson
Serenade ... Andalouse ...	Ellenberg
Grand Selection ... La Traviata ...	Verdi
Valse ... The Druid's Prayer ...	Davson
Selection ... The Girl in the Train ...	Leo Fall
Polka (Bell Solo) ... Beppo ...	Byrne

POLICE NOTICE.—Dogs, purses, keys, notebooks, umbrellas, hats, walking-sticks, labour cart buckles, cushions, ropes, rings and ear-rings, have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

SURRA AT BANDRA.—An Arab grey horse, belonging to Mr. Captain of Bandra was found to be suffering from surra and destroyed on the 18th instant.

THEFT.—The theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 105 has been reported to the police by Mr. W. A. Faulkner, residing at New Club Road. The watch was left in his bedroom.

NURSE ROBBED.—Mrs. Hancock, a nurse in the J. J. Hospital, living in the nurses' quarters there, has reported to the police that two gold rings—one set with diamonds and the other with rubies—valued about Rs 170, and two sovereigns belonging to her, had been robbed from under her pillow during her temporary absences from her quarters on Thursday.

THEFT FROM A CHILD.—On Friday morning Dondi Chinsayya residing at Jambli-street, informed the police that while his little daughter, aged three, was playing in the street someone robbed her of her silver ornaments.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The seventh weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-day at 9 p. m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri will deliver a lecture on "Disunion."

SUICIDE TO AVOID POLICE PROSECUTION.—D. Gopal and Balu Mansji were on Thursday selling a pearl-earring valued at Rs. 1-8 at Novibazaar when they were suspected by two policemen who challenged them and thinking the earring to be stolen, took them into custody and marched them to Bhoiwada chawl. Gopal confessed there that the earring had been stolen and he was formally put under arrest; but he somehow escaped and threw himself into a well and killed himself on Friday morning. The Coroner with a jury held an inquest on his body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE RAINLESS DECCAN.

Grievous Condition of the Ahmednagar District.

WATER AND FODDER FAMINE.

Below are printed some particulars of the grievous state to which the Ahmednagar district is reduced. They are taken from a letter by Mr. Haridas Damodhardas, President of the Ahmednagar District Helpless Cattle Protective Fund. They are verified by a short note which the Collector, Mr. A. F. Madonochie, has written as an endorsement to the Committee's appeal for funds. Mr. Madonochie says:

"I am glad to endorse this appeal for everything the managers of the Panjrapol have stated is quite true, and I can personally testify to the good work they did this year in collecting and keeping alive a large number of cattle from the surrounding country that would otherwise have starved in the villages.

"The situation now as regards the cattle is most serious. The district is denuded of fodder, and even the water supply is running short. The rain has failed for the second year in succession. Nearly 300,000 animals of all sorts have died already, and how to keep any considerable number of the remainder alive is a problem of the greatest difficulty. Already they are much reduced and suffering from want of food and water. Cattle kitchens such as that which the Panjrapol here managed so successfully, afford great relief by saving the lives of many valuable animals, and I can heartily recommend this good work to the generosity of all charitable people."

THE NEED FOR ASSISTANCE.

The Protective Fund Committee address their appeal to "all our countrymen." They state that already 257,696 animals of all kinds have died of starvation in the district. There is a Panjrapol Institution at Ahmednagar, where more than 1,000 cattle and 1,200 birds are always fed, and where agricultural cattle from the surrounding villages are fed in time of famine. This institution is carried on with funds raised by the merchants of the city among themselves, but the institution is now unable to raise more funds locally and the position is desperate. It is, therefore, necessary to appeal for assistance from outside.

In June and July, 1912, a fund was raised under auspices of Mr. A. F. Maconochie, and 2,500 cattle from the villages were fed in the cattle kitchen opened for the purpose. The merchants of the city contributed to this good cause nearly Rs. 10,000. Rain was expected every day; unfortunately no early showers came. Up to now the total fall amounts only to 6.79 inches as compared with an annual average of 25 inches. The result may be imagined. Crops have failed again, the district is denuded of fodder and the surviving cattle are beginning to starve to death.

CATTLE DISAPPEARING.

Thousands of cattle are being bought by butchers for slaughter at the principal bazaar towns of the district. Inquiries show that the number of cattle sold at the bazaar towns is from 500 to 2,000 every week and the sales are fast increasing. The price per head has fallen so low as Rs. 4 for a good animal, while an inferior one can be had for Rs. 1-8-0. The unhappy agriculturists have to sell their beasts, because they have no fodder to feed them with, nor money to buy it. It is impossible to exaggerate the serious nature of the situation; as we said before it is too dreadful for words.

The committee continues: "Such now is the condition of the district. Without cows it is impossible to get milk and without bullocks agricultural operations must cease. Both the poor and the rich agriculturist is helpless without cattle. We, therefore, appeal to everyone to help us to save the good cattle who help us, and contribute to this good cause as much as he can spare. Each donor will do a good deed for his country and his good deed will earn him reward from God hereafter. God has given us wealth not to spend on luxury, but to spend in generosity and benevolence. No one man, no one city can relieve distress such as this; we are compelled to invoke help from all directions."

"It is, therefore, prayed that all good and charitable people will try their utmost to help us, and will contribute to this fund directly or indirectly as early as possible in order to save the cattle of this district from starvation. Their reward will be our grateful thanks, and the blessing of Almighty God."

All correspondence on this subject should be addressed to the Secretary of the Fund, " and subscriptions should be paid to the travelling volunteers who will pass a receipt for every sum received." Any one who wishes may send his contribution to the Treasurer direct, who will send him a receipt. A regular account will be kept of all contributions received and the result will be published for general information.

The Secretaries of the Fund are Mr. Drabsha Edulji and Mr. Mulchand Daulatram, and the Treasurer, Mr. Premraj Pansal. The working committee has twenty-two members.

RETIREMENT OF MR. A. HILL.

Government Acknowledges Services.

In acknowledgment of the services of Mr. A. Hill C.I.E., F.C.H., M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, the following Resolution of Government was published yesterday:—

"On the departure of Mr. Arthur Hill, C.I.E., F.C.H., M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on leave preparatory to retirement from His Majesty's service, the Governor in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Hill to Government and the Presidency during an official career of 32 years.

A considerable portion of Mr. Hill's labours have been devoted to the construction of large and important engineering works which included the Nira and Jamrao Canals and the Tansa Dam. For the last seven years he has been Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. In those capacities, it has been his duty to deal, in design and execution with many large schemes involving novel and difficult problems, such as the Godavari and Pravara Canals, the Nira Right Bank Canal, the Gokak Canal extension project and other large schemes designed for protection against famine, the Indus Left Bank Canal and the Sukkur Barrage. He has also written an important report on the result of the surveys for Protective Irrigation Works in the Deccan, which will prove a very useful guide to the Engineers who may have to design Irrigation Projects in the future. The successful development of these schemes will be largely due to his ripe experience, mature knowledge and sound judgment, and Government and the Presidency lose in him a valued officer possessed of marked ability and endowed with a high sense of duty.

Mr Hill was thanked by the Governments of Mauritius and Madras in 1904 and 1905, respectively, for the advice given by him in connection with an Irrigation Scheme and the construction of a large reservoir.

His merits were recognised by His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, who bestowed upon him in January 1903 the distinction of the companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Boxing Tournament.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles are giving a boxing tournament on the Cooperage, commencing at 9-30 p. m. on Saturday next, the 2nd November, as a farewell to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who have always proved themselves very hard to beat in any line of sport, and as the evening's programme will include, in addition to the semi-finals and finals of a Royal Warwickshire Regimental Tournament, several contests between some of the best boxers of that regiment and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, there should be some interesting bouts. The finals of the B.V.R. Cadet Boxing Competition will also be fought, the prizes being in all cases cups presented by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The charges for admission will be Re. 5, 2, 1.; men of the garrison in uniform Rs. 1 and 4 annas to the Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 seats respectively.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Emigration to South Australia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a result of a report to my Government, the following paragraph appeared in the "Register," Adelaide, of 18th ultimo.

"Soldiers as Immigrants.—The Commissioner of Crown lands and Immigration (Hon. F. W. Young) stated on Tuesday :—In a report received yesterday, Mr. J. B. Tothill, the Emigration Agent for South Australia in India, states that he continues to receive at the hands of the commanding officers in Southern India, encouraging support in his work of advertising this State amongst the soldiers. Mr. Tothill states that a finer lot of men than the cavalry and artillery men would be heard to meet, and he is astonished at the wonderful improvement in the Tommy of to-day over the soldier as Mr. Tothill knew him in India 25 years ago. The men will, in his opinion, be a great asset to this country. As previously stated farmers desirous of securing one of the soldiers (these selected will be particularly suitable for farm work) should apply at once to the Immigration Department, as only a limited number of men will be available."

On the 21st ultimo the "Daily Herald", Adelaide, (socialistic paper), published the following :—

"Apply for Tommy Atkins, there is bound to be a rush,
And you must get in early if you would avoid the crush.
Tothill tells us Tommy is in really first-class nick
That he longs to drop the musket and substitute the pick!
So if you're wanting farm hands you can point to us as examples.
Put your application in for one of Tothill's samples.
No need to look to State Cadets to guard your hearth and home
For now you've got a chance to get a Tommy of your own.
He may be ancient as the tomb, and just about as useless,
Hard tack such as bully beef may perhaps have left him toothless,
But ever after you can say that you've been in command
Of a section of the Army who fought on India's stand;
And Sie can tell her schoolmates and special chums that Pa
Is "putting up" a friend who fought with Bobs at Kandahar!
There's just one disadvantage—if he touches mountain dew
He's likely to go ratty and turn his guns on you!
It's a knack they've got in India, when whiskey's in the brain
To fancy that they can hear the bugles sounding "Charge" again.
In such a case its possible that Tom might do some harm,
Slaughter pigs and goats and hens, and wreck the blessed farm
So after all I fancy that the saner, safer, plan
Is just to be contented with a decent local man."

I have just received advice from my Government that in addition to granting assisted passages to ex-soldiers suitable for farm work, cabinet is now considering a Bill to be introduced at the present session of Parliament to set aside suitable land and provide every facility to pensioners and others with capital, small and large, to take up fruit or other farming in South Australia. I shall be very pleased to furnish the latest particulars to pensioners and others with capital on application.—Yours, &c.,

J. B. TOTHILL,
Emigration Agent for South Australia in India.

Lovedale, Nilgiris, October 18.

Edinburgh University.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the difficulties which the students in India have hitherto encountered, in obtaining accurate information, regarding the courses of instruction given in the University of Edinburgh, the Edinburgh Indian Association has for some time past considered it advisable to take the responsibility of affording such information; and is now in a position to do so to anyone that may be willing to apply to it.

The object of the Association in doing this is not only to supply the fullest information, regarding the courses of study, the nature of climate the conditions of life and the extent of annual expense, but also to advise in each individual case, as to the desirability or otherwise of coming to Edinburgh in preference to other centres of education where the standard of instruction in certain branches of science is the same as, or in some respects better than, in the Edinburgh University. Of late it has become a settled practice among the Indian students to flock to the Edinburgh University for every conceivable subject, and though in doing so they are only prompted by the well-established practice of the past, yet it is becoming clear every day that the steady and increasing aggregation of students in Edinburgh is leading to the derivation of less benefit and more harm than was the case hitherto. It is, therefore, eminently necessary that the student who desires to come to Edinburgh should obtain fullest information regarding the educational facilities there, and in view of the great congestion therein, consider the advisability of going to other centres, should these be in no way inferior to Edinburgh. And the Indian Association here is willing to afford all this advice.

It must be clearly understood here that, in undertaking this work the Association is not setting itself as a rival body to the Advisory Committees which have been recently instituted in some parts of India. Indeed, such work was done by individual members in the past, and the collective official action now is only due to the new conditions that are arising in view of the increasing number of students that are coming to Edinburgh every year. And it is hardly necessary to mention that the Indians resident here are best suited for this task, as they alone can well estimate the requirements of the Indian students and their expectations.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Edinburgh Indian Association, Old University Buildings, Edinburgh.—Yours, etc.,

M. L. BANGARA, M. B. Ch. B.
President,
Edinburgh Indian Association.

76 Strathearn Road, Edinburgh, October 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The America-India theatre has an attractive feature in the week's new programme, the subject being "Enoch Arden." This is considered one of the finest of Tennyson's shorter poems, and its reproduction as a picture-play provides the public an excellent opportunity of enjoying its beauty.

The plot of the story is simple, yet pathetic. The beauty lies not so much in the story as in the manner in which it is told. The hero of the tale, Enoch Arden, is a seaman wrecked on a desert island, who returns home after the absence of several years and finds his wife married to another. Seeing her both happy and prosperous, Enoch resolves not to mar her domestic peace and dies of a broken heart.

The rich variety of natural scenery displayed in this film, the graceful and refined acting, and the intense human interest of the plot make it a work of rare merit.

As subjects in a lighter vein "The New Operator" and "The Infant Terrible" will provide much amusement.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The public appreciation of the Neapolitan Troubadours has caused the management to extend their engagement, and therefore their performances 'entr'acte' will be continued until further notice. The special attraction in the programme that comes into operation to-morrow evening is "The Temptation," which is based on an interesting dramatic plot followed by a tragedy. The "Borrowed Umbrella" and "At the Cinematograph" form the comic items, both very amusing, but the remarkable incidents of the latter will not fail to produce screams of laughter, produced by a pair of stays. The "Setaras" is a representation of acrobats whose performances are described as reptilian, and with the "Animated Gazette" an entertaining programme is put on the screen for the first half of the week.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason,—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Smart in F. Hymns—523, 542, 312 497; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat; Hymns—193, 304, 431. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Acting Archdeacon, and Rev. J.B. Glass. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and at 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Snatpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; and Rev. Luxmon Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Western India Missions.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, (S. P. G.) Foras Road:—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, Hindustani, Rev. J. Martin 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu) 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (alternately) (Tamil) 5 p.m. Evensong Urdu) Tamil.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no Service at this Church until further notice.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain—Vacant. 11 a.m. Holy Communion (Celebrant, Rev. W. J. Kennelly). 7 p.m., Evensong and Address.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury 8 a.m. Matins and Litany —8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londne, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion-Chapel of Ease to S. Paul—service by the clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or matins alternately 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J Maryon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Matins; and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—6-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Sunday services 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m., week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasso, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—8-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron 9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 46, Hymns: 477, 134, 351.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher the Rev. J. Mackenzie, M. A.

Amroli Presbyterian Church Girgaum Back Road, 8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English) Preacher Rev. R. Macomish 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi); Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 a.m., Sunday School; 9 30 a.m., Morning Service 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The two months' holiday which even the present hustling majority of the House of Commons have been constrained to allow themselves and their colleagues came to an end on Oct. 7. All the portents point to a tempestuous autumn and winter sitting, but on Oct. 7 things were quiet enough. Possibly it was the calm before the storm. Members attended in surprisingly large numbers. The Nationalists especially were present in great force. They had evidently been impressed by the strongly worded injunction recently addressed to them by their leader to be present "during every hour of the autumn session." Mr. Redmond himself, looking somewhat worried and preoccupied, was there to shepherd them. The Liberal benches were not as crowded as might have been expected, in view of the new Chief Whip's urgent request to Ministerialists to be present throughout the sitting to meet the possibility of "sudden and important divisions." There was a goodly gathering of English and Scottish Unionists, and Mr. Bonar Law had a warm cheer when, looking the picture of health after his holiday, he took his accustomed place on the Front Opposition Bench. Mr. Asquith did not put in an appearance. At question time his place was occupied by Mr. Lloyd George, who had as his nearest neighbours on the Treasury Bench Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Percy Illingworth, Lord Murray of Elibank's successor as Ministerial whipper-in.

Mr Herbert Arthur Baker, of Albury, Surrey, has been adopted as the prospective Liberal candidate for the Barnstaple Division of Devonshire as Sir Godfrey Baring, the present member, is not seeking re-election.

The general council of the Harrow Division Liberal and progressive Association has, against two dissentients, adopted Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, London County Council, as the prospective candidate at the next parliamentary election.

Mr. Balfour, speaking on Oct. 9 at a Unionist demonstration held in the Corn Exchange, Haddington, said that when the ordinary voter returned the Government to power he never conceived that he was voting for the policy which he and his father had rejected twice before. But it was impossible now for the blindest and the deafest to misunderstand the signs of the times.

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a crowded and most enthusiastic meeting at Cardiff on Oct. 8 in opposition to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The chief part of his speech was devoted to a careful and reasoned reply to the case for the Bill, which he divided into four heads—(1) That the Welsh people have made up their minds on the question, as shown by the results of general elections; (2) that an Established Church is opposed to the principle of religious equality; (3) that the present holders of the property of the Welsh Church differ widely in teaching and worship from the original holders; and (4) that the State as such has nothing to do with the religion of its citizens. In an eloquent peroration he assured his hearers that they could count on the help of English Churchmen, who were standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle. The audience, estimated at 10,000 was closely packed in the large skating rink in Westgate Street, and it was obvious that the Archbishop was deeply impressed by the eager sea of faces in front of him.

Mr. Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in North Devon on Oct. 7, announced that he had been authorised by Mr. Lloyd George to state that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not a "single taxer." Mr. Lambert, in his speech, made several suggestions regarding the land question, which he thought might be adopted by Liberals. At a land values conference held at Caxton Hall the single tax in application to this country was opposed by various speakers, including Mr. Hemmerde.

The British Medical Association has issued the following statement with reference to the resignation of contract practice appointments by medical men:—"The final results are not yet in the hands of the association, out up to noon on Oct. 3, out of 230 areas, 144 have reported that they have sent in 22,729 resignations, affecting 6,042 doctors. In addition to this, it is reported that in the case of some hundreds of appointments a much shorter notice than three months is necessary, and arrangements have been made whereby they will terminate on or before Jan. 15. From the same areas it is reported that 243 practitioners have not resigned, but of these quite a large number, though reluctant to resign their own appointments, will not accept any appointments resigned by their local colleagues."

On Oct. 4 the Lord Mayor announced the result of the Aldermanic election, polling for which took place during the day, in Bishopsgate. The figures were:—Mr. E. Cecil Moore, 518; Mr. Howard Chatfeild Clarke, 334; and Mr. Louis Bamberger, 312. The result was received with cheers. Mr. Moore thus succeeds the late Sir Horatio Davies, who was Alderman of Bishopsgate for a great number of years. The new Alderman is a well-known accountant of the firm of Messrs. Edward Moore and Sons, of 3 Crosby Square, Bishopsgate. He is a member of the Fruiterers Company, has been a Freeman of the City for more than twenty years, and in business in the Ward for more than forty-two years.

The first number of the "Daily Citizen," the new Labour daily newspaper, was published on Oct. 8. It is a journal with a purpose, and it begins its career with high ambitions and a notable enthusiasm It tells its readers that "it is to be a newspapers, but more than a newspaper. Its metier is to be an organ of trade-union activity, Labour Party police and Socialist thought.

The Duke of Bedford presided on Oct. 8 at the Caxton Hall at a meeting of the Executive and General Committee of the Middlesex Memorial to King Edward VII. After inspecting the work of nine different sculptors who had at some time or other executed likenesses in marble of the late King the sub-committee recommended to the Memorial Fund Mr P Bryant Baker, of Pelham Road, Chelsea for the execution of the bust of King Edward which it is proposed to place in Middlesex County Hall at Westminister. Mr. Baker's estimate for a white marble bust in what is known as "heroic size" is 350 guineas.

The Mansion House "Titanic" Fund Committee on Oct. 9 adopted a scheme for the future administration of the fund by local committees under the guidance of a central body in London. The fund amounts to £476,780 and there are claims in respect of 1,461 dependants of 649 members of the crew, and 835 dependants of 561 passengers.

At a meeting of the Hakluyt Society on Oct. 9 Mrs. Nuttall, an American archæologist, described the discoveries she had made in the archives of Mexico and other countries. These threw new light on Drake's adventures. Mrs. Nuttall offered the documents to the society who accepted them, and they will be published early next year.

The executive of the Scottish Miners' Federation in Glasgow on Oct. 7 agreed to recommend that West Fife, Mid Lothian, Mid Lanarkshire, and South Ayrshire should be contested. Mr. William Adamson, Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. Robert Smillie, and Mr. James Brown were chosen respectively as the candidates. The South Lanark candidate will be selected later.

The Edinburgh Town Council have agreed unanimously to confer the freedom of the city on the Lord Chancellor and Lord Dunedin.

Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., Secretary for Scotland, formally opened the new science laboratories at the George Heriot's Hospital School, Edinburgh, on Oct. 4. He said George Heriot was born in Edinburgh, but he made most of his money in London like many another good Scotsman. He bequeathed it to the ancient and beautiful city that he loved. One of the cleverest things the administrators of the trust had done was to invest the money in Edinburgh land, and the original £24,000 was nearing a million. That was an example of unearned increment put to the most beneficial use. Those who were interested in scientific education were most anxious that they should have experimental and practical teaching in science. They had all the apparatus and he hoped that they would turn out some great scientific men.

The report of the committee appointed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland to inquire into the effect which changes in the ownership of land in Ireland under the Land Acts have had or may be expected to have on the fisheries of the country, and in particular on the salmon-fishing industry, has been issued. The committee state that the fisheries of Ireland, and particularly the salmon fishing, constitute a national asset of very great value. They find that the changes in the tenure of Land under the Land Acts have introduced new conditions which, on the whole, bear no promise of improvement or advantage to the fisheries.

The Board of Agriculture published on Oct. 4, an order permitting the landing at certain English ports of store cattle from Ireland. The order came into operation on Monday, Oct. 7. The Board of Agriculture have also published an order extending the time from four to ten days during which fat animals from Ireland may be detained at the port of landing before being slaughtered. From Oct. 7, therefore, fat stock from Ireland will be subject to the provisions of the Foreign Animals Order of 1910.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Times" writes:—I learn that a number of gentlemen who were formerly associated with the "Devolutionist" movement are making a gallant effort to save the Home Rule Bill on the basis of radical amendment of those clauses which are most objectionable to Irish Unionists. Lord MacDonnell is the leader, if not the author, of this movement, and Lord Dunraven and some other persons of position and property are thought to be co-operating with him.

I believe that Mr. William O'Brien is at least an interested spectator of its progress.

The directors of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, have issued a statement of the finances of the concern for the twelve months ending Aug. 31. This period includes the American and English tours. The total receipts were £11,436 8s. 6d. After paying the expenses, £5,032, were paid for actors salaries and after paying all expenses there remains a credit balance of £2,138 of which one-third is given to the players, one-third devoted to reserve, and one-third to extend the work of the theatre in the Irish provinces. The fund recently provided by friends of the theatre remains untouched, and is invested in the names of trustees.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord Denman, before permanently leaving Government House, Sydney, on account of its being required by the State Government, issued a farewell message to the people of New South Wales, expressing his regret for his departure, because it seemed right that the Governor-General should have some permanent connexion with the parent State. His subsequent departure for Melbourne, evoked a remarkable demonstration of love and loyalty to the King and his representative. His Excellency was cheered along the route to the railway station, where many thousands had assembled. The Lord Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, presented an address expressing regret and indignation at the circumstances of his Excellency's departure, declaring that the Government's action was indefensible and an unparalleled outrage on the national hospitality, and assuring the Governor-General of the loyalty of the people and their determination to have the official residence at Sydney re-established.

CANADA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has just concluded a successful series of meetings in Quebec and Ontario. His speeches were clearly designed to nurture the feeling for reciprocity in the West and prejudice Ontario against what he calls a coalition between English jingoes and French Nationalists. The Liberal leader declares again and again that he is neither an Imperialist nor an anti-Imperialist, but a Canadian recognizing that the British Empire is "the greatest force that ever existed for the rights of man in history"; adding however:—"We are a nation to-day in Canada, and the first nation that attained the degree of freedom that Canada enjoys without breaking from the Mother Country."

Mr. Arthur Grenfell, who has returned to New York from a tour in Canada, said that he was entirely satisfied with the financial conditions in the Dominion. The general opinion in London during the spring was, he added, that there was an undue inflation in Canada's financial district, owing chiefly to the large amount of capital sought by Canadian municipalities and industrial concerns and the high prices of town lots. A close study of the facts had convinced him that the investment of money had been fully justified; he gave facts and arguments showing that the basic conditions were sound, and he hoped that the British public would have every confidence that the present was an opportune time to invest there.

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.

Practically the whole population gathered to witness the arrival at Nairobi on October 4, of Mr. Belfield, the new Governor, who was escorted by leading officials and a guard of honour. The National Anthem was played and addresses of welcome were presented by the leading association.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Premier's resolutions affirming the principles of an elective Council, large districts, and proportional representation have been carried by the House by 39 votes to 17.

Work has been resumed at the Waihi mines, non-unionist workers having been engaged. There has been no violence on the part of strikers.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

A message to the "North China Daily News" from Ta-chien-lu, dated September 14, states that General Chu, who with 2,000 Chinese troops was ambushed by a strong force of Tibetans at Hoonuka, one day's march from Litang, early last month, subsequently succeeded in fighting his way to the latter place. Simultaneously another force of Chinese troops captured Hsiangcheng, while a strong body of Chinese was reported to be advancing from Derga to cooperate with a relief force which had been despatched from Ta-chien-lu. The position of the Chinese now is that they are practically in command of Eastern Tibet. Disorder in Mongolia.

DENMARK.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Danish Parliament on Monday, stated that a Bill would be submitted during the coming Session for the amendment of the Constitution, the main object of which was to render both the Folkething and the Landsthing, each after its own fashion, more fully representative of the people than was at present the case. The King also announced the introduction during the coming Session of Bills dealing with the development of humanitarian legislation, notably a measure for the support of children of indigent widows and widowers, and others for the reform of existing social legislation.

FRANCE.

The total sum subscribed to the National Committee for Military Aviation up to the present is £128,900, of which £37,880 was subscribed direct to the Treasury. The committee has already placed £93,680 at the disposal of the Government for the purchase of 89 war machines. Thirty-nine pupil pilots are being trained at various centres at the committee's cost, and 32 landing-places are in course of construction. The Committee does not consider its work as finished. Requests have been received from 200 persons, who are anxious to become pilots, for pecuniary assistance to enable them to carry out their training, and 30 requests for help in constructing landing-places. M. Millerand, the Minister for War, has accepted, on behalf of the State, monoplane offered by M. Jacques Balsan, president of the General Aeronautical Association.

M. Guist'hau, Minister of Education, has issued a fresh circular on the eve of the beginning of the autumn term, appealing to the loyalty of the teachers. He warns them that any attempt to reorganize the unions or to support a manifesto which the Government considers contrary to discipline will bring upon them further punishment.

NICARAGUA.

Forces of United States marines have captured Coyotepe, from the rebels, and it is reported that another fight between United States marines and rebels took place at Chiengalpa, Nicaragua, last Friday. The Nicaraguan, Government troops recaptured Massaya, where 300 Europeans were shut up and starving.

RUSSIA.

The prediction that the fourth Duma would be largely composed of priests is borne out by the character of the electors chosen from the Primary Colleges. The laymen are represented by 1,317 electors, of whom 336 are peasants, 53 workmen, and 928 small landed proprietors; the clergy by 2,618. The final stage of the elections many somewhat modify the proportions above indicated, but the next Duma already disappoints public opinion.

The Mayor of Viborg and two other members of the Viborg Town Court were arrested on October 5, and taken to St. Petersburg. Shortly after their arrival they were released and placed under police supervision. Their offence consists in not considering a Russian tradesman's application for trading rights in Viborg because, under the Finnish law, such applications should be made to the provincial governor. Their refusal was directed against the enforcement of a Russian-made law.

SPAIN.

The Government replied to the railway strike by publishing a mobilization order calling to the ranks, many reservists who were on strike. This step, together with the organization of a provisional service of trains and a promise to introduce in the Cortes, a Bill bettering the conditions of the railwaymen, removed the danger of a general strike, and the men resumed work on Monday.

UNITED STATES.

Seven persons were killed in a collision between three motor-cars on a bridge on Oct. One car with its occupants plunged over the bridge on to a railway track, a distance of 40ft., but the occupants of the other automobiles were not harmed.

Edward Clarke, formerly business agent of the Iron Workers Union at Cincinnati, pleaded guilty to all the indictments at the opening of the trial of dynamite conspiracy cases at Indianapolis on Oct. 7. He alleged that others of the 46 defendants would follow his example and throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court.

A passenger train from Boston to New York on the New Haven line left the rails on Oct. 3 week and was wrecked. Eight persons were killed, including Mrs. Gavit, daughter of Mr. Anthony N. Brady, the traction millionaire, Mrs. J. O. Brady, his daughter-in-law, and her sisters, Mrs. Ransom and Miss Alexander. Many persons were injured.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H J Jones, 14 K G O Sikhs.		Mr E P Chapman.	
		Mr W Dighton.	
Lieut-Col A S Begbie, 8 Rajpoots.		Mr W G George.	
		Mr J C T Mirweather.	
Major W E E Lloyd, 97 Deccan Inf.		Mr T Clear.	
		Mr W Francis.	
Major W J Niblock, I M S		Mr A C Daniel.	
Capt I Mac Ivor, 39 K G O C I H.		Mr G E Wilson.	
		Mr P W Lang.	
Capt R B Nutt, I M S.		Mr C P R Young.	
Lieut J R Wynter, 52 Sikhs.		Mr G C B Stirling, C I E.	
		Mr J R Pladke.	
Capt K W Mackenzie, I M S.		Rev G A A Wright.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col N G Woodgate, 7 G R, to 26 11 12.	Capt C A James, 126 Bel 2 mo M C.
Major A J N Harward, 48 Prs 3 mo M C.	Lieut E D Metcalf, 3 Horse, 3 mo M C.
Major F V L Pritchard, 96 Berar Inf 3 mo M C.	Lieut W E Davis I Misc List, 3 mo
Capt A Latham, 1 G R 3 mo M C.	Mr H S Crosthwaite, 1 week
Capt W G K Green 36 Jacob's Horse, 4 mo M C.	Mr E A Courthope, 14 days.
	Mr D L McPherson, 3 mo M C
Capt H A Hildebrand, Poona Horse, 3 mo M C	Mr J M Symns 7 days on M C
Capt G D McCormick, 72 Punj to 21-3-13.	Mr E B Neave, 6 mo M C
	Mr P B Thomas, 1 mo
Capt J C Macrae, 19 Punj, 2 mo.	Mr H Davies, 7 days M C
	Mr J B Jenkins, 4 mo M C
Capt J G Jennings, 66 Punj, 6 mo.	Mr G Richards, 22 days
	Mr H R Walton 11 mo
Capt A M Moens, I A to 25-1-13.	Mr E W Legh 3 mo M C
	Rev B B Carter, 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col R M Bell S T C	Mr J Woodridge
Lieut F E Myddelton-Gavey, 10 Jats	Mr A B Nixon
	Mr J M Symns
Rev B B Carter	Dr S A Powell.
Mr E P Newnham	

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 24th Oct, to 6 a.m. on the 25th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	1
This day last year.....	1	2
Total mortality from all causes		93
Same date last year		76
Cholera	1	nil

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

Van Houten's Cocoa

O.T. A DRINK, A TONIC, AND A DIGESTIVE COMBINED
Without Alcohol or Gas.

GRAND PRIX, Imperial Exhibition, London, 1911. The Highest Award possible

GOLD SEAL, British Analytical Control.

"Should be in every Home.
No other Drink in the World has better guarantees for Purity and Goodness.

GOLD MEDAL, Paris Exhibition, 1909.

N.S.W. PURE FOOD ACT, SERIAL No. 289

Guaranteed under Pure Food Laws

Buy a Bottle and Try It

With Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Soda Water, Plain Water (hot or cold), or with Whisky, Gin, etc.

Obtainable at Hotels and Soft Drink Shops by the Glass and Bottle; at Stores by the Bottle.

Suits Abstainers & Non-Abstainers

O.T. is derived from fruits and herbs, having nutritive and beneficial properties. Agreeable to the palate and distinguished for favorable effects on the constitution, it is a drink that can be taken in any quantity with the feeling that it is conducive to perfect health.

It blends perfectly with all other drinks—moderating the intoxicating effects of alcoholic liquors, the "flatulent" effects of aerated drinks, and acting as a corrective for drinking water. O.T. is a beverage that appeals to all conditions of men, women and children in all countries.

A Safe Thirst-Quencher

O.T. is a real THIRST-QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK. A little O.T. with crushed Ice makes THE MOST EFFECTUAL AND HEALTHIEST THIRST-QUENCHER IN THE TROPICS.

A Substitute for Alcohol

O.T. has "life" and "bite" like spirits, and is the nearest substitute for alcohol ever produced. After alcoholic excess it restores vitality, appetite and nerve, while satisfying the craving for alcoholic stimulants. It is a splendid "pick-me-up," and has a tonic effect if you rise with a bad taste in the mouth or a disordered liver.

A Valuable Stomachic

O.T. is an excellent Stomachic, and a valuable aid for Colic and other Stomach troubles. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other inflammatory complaints.

Relieves Indigestion, Colic, etc.

O.T. is a true digestive, and is the only after-dinner liqueur in the world without alcohol. It ensures complete digestion, and prevents indigestion, flatulence, and "full feeling" after meals.

Most Beneficial for Ladies

O.T. has some similar properties to Gin, and is most beneficial for ladies when needing a stimulant. If all ladies knew the merits of O.T. no home would be without it.

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THE RIGHT DRINK FOR INDIA.

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichery.

Daimler
MOTOR CARS.
His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models,
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY
ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the
DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY
Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.
Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.
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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Indian Educational Service.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Oct. 8, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India. If he will state the conditions of service, pay, and pensions in the Indian educational service; whether the pensions and average rates of pay in this service are lower than in any other of the imperial services of India; whether, as a consequence of this, the service is regarded as an inferior branch of the public service; and, whether, in view of the importance of securing the best possible men from our universities for the work of education in India, the Secretary of State will take steps to render that service more attractive.

Mr. Montagu: The conditions of service, pay, and pension in the Indian educational service are published in the annual India office List. The ordinary scale of pay is 500 rupees a month, rising by increments of 50 rupees to 1,000 rupees a month. There are, in addition, certain junior allowances of 200 rupees to 250 rupees and senior allowances of 250 rupees to 500 rupees. Directors of public instruction receive pay ranging from 1,250 rupees to 2,500 rupees a month. The pension rules are, with an important exception in favour of this department, the ordinary rules for pension in civil departments other than the Covenanted Civil Service. Indian educational service officers are, exceptionally, allowed to reckon as service for superannuation pension the number of completed years, up to five, by which their age at appointment exceeded twenty-five years. An Indian educational service officer becomes eligible for a pension on completing thirty years' qualifying service or on attaining the age of fifty-five. The maximum amount of pension for twenty-five years service or upwards is 5,000 rupees a year. Directors of public instruction who have rendered not less than three years' approved service in that office are eligible for an additional pension of 1,000 rupees a year. Invalid pensions are on the ordinary scale, one-sixtieth of average emoluments, subject to prescribed maxima, being granted for each year of service up to twenty-four, and half average emoluments; subject to a maximum of 5,000 rupees for twenty-five years upwards. The Secretary of State fully realises the importance of attracting the best class of recruits.

The initial pay of the service is exceptionally high, and the terms of pension identical, subject to the advantage as to reckoning years for service described above, with those existing in all other imperial civil departments (other than the Indian Civil Service), except that members of three departments can retire voluntarily after twenty-five years' service on full pension, a privilege not possessed by the generality of civil departments. There is no reason to suppose that the Indian educational service is regarded as an inferior branch of the public service, but an examination of the conditions of service in this and other civil departments is covered by the terms of reference to the Royal Commission recently appointed.

THE INDIAN RUPEE.

On Wednesday, Oct. 9, Sir John Rolleston asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the actual cost to the Government of India in terms of gold or the silver contained in the rupee, which has the legal value conferred upon it in India of 1s. 4d.; and whether rupees are being coined in India not alone for local purposes, but also for exportation to and use in other parts of the British Empire.

Mr. Montagu: The actual cost of the rupee in terms of gold necessarily varies with the price of silver. The rupee contains three-eighths of an ounce of silver of eleven-twelfths fineness, and the cost of coining a rupee, after including all charges of is slightly more than three-eighths of the price per ounce for the silver used in its coinage. Thus when standard silver is bought at 24d. per ounce the cost of a rupee, after minting, is approximately 9. 181d. with silver at 32d. it is approximately 12,24,133d.; and so on. Rupees are coined in India to meet the requirements of that country and not directly for exportation. The Indian rupee, however, circulates in Ceylon and in parts of East Africa, and passes, in the course of trade, from India to those countries and from them to India; and in so far as such movements affect the stock of rupees in India they influence the amount of coinage of rupees in that country.

INDIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what was the proportion of merchandise imports into India and of merchandise exports from India during 1910-11, in the case of the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and foreign countries, respectively.

Mr. Montagu: Of the imports of merchandise (excluding Government stores) into India in 1910-11, 61 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 8·0 per cent. from other British possessions, and 30·9 per cent. from foreign countries. Of the exports, including re-exports, the percentages were:—United Kingdom 24·8, other British possessions 17·4, and foreign countries 57·8.

THE P. W. D. AND PENSIONS.

Mr. Courthope asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether memorials have been received from the officers of the Public Works Department, India, with reference to increase of pensions; whether any reply has yet been given; and if not, why has this not been done; whether the pensions of these officers have been actually reduced during the last fifteen years, although the cost of living has largely increased; whether the increase of revenue in India during recent years has been largely due to the Public Works Department, and whether a favourable reply will be given to the officers of this department.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware that a number of memorials have been addressed by officers of the Indian Public Works Department to the Governor-General of India praying for enhanced rates of pension. The question raised by the memorials is now under examination by the Government of India. Pending the result of this examination the Secretary of State can make no pronouncement on the subject. The honourable member is no doubt aware that the conditions of pension applicable to members of the Public Works Department come within the scope of inquiry entrusted to the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr Acland said:—As regards the situation in Persia itself, there is little to add to previous answers to questions on the subject. In the north and at the capital the situation remains much the same. The main southern road is still the scene of lawlessness, and his Majesty's Government have been compelled to retain the regiment at Shiraz. A new Governor-General of Fars is, however, proceeding to his post, and his Majesty's Government, desirous of showing their goodwill to the Persian Government and of not embarrassing his Excellency, have withdrawn the detachment hitherto stationed at Ispahan. They have also advanced £25,000 to the Central Government, stipulating that the sum shall be used for the southern road. If the hon. member desired by his question to refer to the recent conversations with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the general purpose and scope of them as affecting Persia was as described in the statement communicated to the Press at the time.

THE PROVINCIAL JUDICIAL SERVICE OF AGRA AND OUDH.

On Thursday, Oct. 10, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have submitted to the Secretary of State any proposals with regard to the recommendations made in 1909 by the Greevan Committee in connection with the provincial judicial service in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; and when a decision upon the subject by the Secretary of State may be expected.

Mr. H. Baker: The Government of India have submitted proposals, orders on which will, it is hoped, be passed very soon.

THE PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a final settlement has yet been arrived at in the case of the provincial engineers; will he state what are those parts of the Government of India's proposals which have been reserved by the Secretary of State for further consideration; and when a decision upon them will be taken.

Mr. O'Grady also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: In connection with the case of the provincial engineers, whether it is proposed to restore, either completely or partially, to the imperial service those provincial engineers who have received their training at Indian engineering colleges.

Mr. H. Baker: I will answer these two questions together. As the hon. member was informed on May 15 last, orders have been passed sanctioning certain increases of pay to the provincial engineers. The subject reserved for future consideration is practically the one mentioned in the hon. members' second question, namely, whether any change shall be made in the system of recruitment for the Imperial Service, and, if so, under what limitations and conditions, so as to allow the appointment or promotion to that service of engineers trained in India. This subject is covered by the terms of reference to the recently appointed Royal Commission on the public services in India.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEER AND SERVICES COMMISSION.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State will arrange that the members to be co-opted on to the Public Service Commission to represent the provincial engineer service shall be taken from those who may be duly elected for the purpose by the provincial engineers themselves.

Mr. H. Baker: The procedure to be followed in the matter mentioned has not yet been settled. In any case the selection of co-opted representatives will be for settlement by the Royal Commission itself.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Sir. J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the appellate judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the Midnapore case has received the attention of the Secretary of State and, if so, what action the Secretary of State proposes to take in view of the effect upon public confidence in the administration of the law of the reversal of the original judgment, with severe strictures upon the proceedings of Mr. Justice Fletcher by Mr. Justice Woodroffe and the other appellate judges; and whether he will also state what was the cost of the said original trial and how much of the amount can be recovered from the nominal plaintiff in the case.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State has received the appellate judgment. He is not aware of the necessity for taking any action with the object indicated by the hon. member. The cost of the original civil trial was estimated at about £10,000 but the Secretary of State is not in possession of the exact figures, and has no information as to possible recoveries from the plaintiff.

MR. J. R. MACDONALD AND THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Prime Minister: Whether the Government adheres to its expressed intention to retain the honourable member for Leicester as a member for the Indian Public Service Commission.

Mr. Asquith: The answer is in the affirmative.

Sir J. D. Rees: Is the right hon gentleman aware that by the Indian services which are chiefly concerned this is regarded as a peculiarly unjustifiable and provocative action?

No reply was given.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Ponsonby asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Russian Government had undertaken to withdraw any of their troops from Northern Persia.

Sir E. Grey: In a communication made to the Press after my recent meeting with M. Sazonoff it was stated that in order to expedite the withdrawal of foreign troops from Persia both Powers are carefully considering how far they could best assist in strengthening the Persian Government for the purpose of enabling the latter to re-establish order and to secure the safety of the trade routes. My hon. friend will gather from this that the assurances of the Russian Government referred to in the answer to a question of the hon. member for Burnley on July 30 last still hold good.

TIBET.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he can give the House any information regarding the situation in Tibet.

Mr. H. Baker, who replied, said: The hostilities at Lhasa were brought to an end in the middle of August last, when an agreement was concluded between the Tibetan authorities and the Chinese garrison in the presence of the Nepaulese representative. The Secretary of State has not yet seen an authenticated version of the text of this agreements, but it is understood that its main provisions were as follows:—(1) All arms and ammunition belonging to the Chinese to be stored at Lhassa under the charge of representatives of both parties and of the Nepaulese; (2) within fifteen days of the fulfilment of the above condition all Chinese officers and soldiers to return to China via India, food and transport being provided by the Tibetans to the Indian frontier. In accordance with these conditions, the bulk of the Chinese troops, after giving up their arms at Lhasa, proceeded in several parties to the Chumbi Valley. Some delay took place at this point but I am informed that they will have crossed the frontier into India by the 11th instant. Colonel Willoughby, late military attache at Pekin, is supervising, on behalf of the Government of Indian, the arrangements for the repatriation of the Chinese soldiers. The ex-Amban Lien Yu is believed to have left for the frontier with the troops; but the Chinese General, Tung Tung-ling, is stated to have remained at Lhasa in contravention of the Agreement. As a consequence further fighting is reported to have broken out between the Tibetan and the Chinese remnant. There are said to be some 400 localborn Chinese at Lhasa. The number of Tibean troops at the capital is estimated at 5,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

Major General Aylmer, Adjutant General in India, leaves Simla on November 3rd on his first winter tour and visits Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares and Calcutta. From Calcutta he will proceed on a visit to the Mishmi and Abor borders. General Aylmer on his return journey goes to Delhi on 21st December and returns to Simla on the 27th idem. His second tour will be from 8th to 19th January, 1913 and will embrace Pindi, Thelum, Lahore and Umballa.

63rd Pallamcottah Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. H. Vickers, 2nd-in-Command to be Commandant, and Major H. P. Ainslie, Double Company Commander to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Young vacated, and Captain C. E. D. Moust, Double Company Officer, 79th Carnatic Infantry, to be Double Company Commander in an existing vacancy.

Captain W E. Shipp, 2nd Bn. Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, to officiate as Adjutant vice Captain B. Turnbull on leave.

The following appointments are made with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major C. L. Gregory, 19th Lancers, officiating General Staff Officer (ii), Southern Army, to officiate as Senior General Staff Officer, Southern Army.

Captain E. L. Popham, 26th Light Cavalry, Adjutant Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, to officiate as General Staff Officer (ii), Southern Army, in addition to his other duties.

Captain H. A. Holdich, on return from leave, resumed the duties of Brigade Major, Poona Brigade, vice Captain E. C. Wilson, who resumed the duties of Station Staff Officer, Poona.

Lieut. E. W. C. Noel, 44th Infantry, has been selected as a probationer in the Political Department.

Lieut. W. Kenworthy, 33rd Light Cavalry, has been granted an extension of one year in the tenure of his appointment as Adjutant, Governor's Body Guard, Bengal, with effect from 9th January, 1913.

Captain W. H. D. Wilson, 1st Brahmans, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Secunderabad, vice Captain W. S. Dayrell, granted leave.

Lieut. R. A. Addington, 97th Deccan Infantry, has been transferred to the 26th Cavalry.

Captain A. R. B. Cossart, 'S' Battery, R. H. A., is appointed Orderly Officer to the Divisional Artillery Commander, 6th and 9th Divisions.

Captain W. K. Cook, Supply and Transport Corps, on return from leave, is posted to Bombay.

Lieut. F. D. Frost, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred from Bombay to Poona.

Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred from Poona to Belgaum.

2nd-Lieut. H. G. Rivett-Carnac, Unattached List, attached 1st Bn. the Royal Scots, has been posted to the 79th Carnatic Infantry.

2nd-Lieut. G. O. Simson, Unattached List, attached 1st Bn. The Royal Scots, has been posted to the 34th Horse.

2nd-Lieut. C. N. Harding, Unattached List, attached 4th Bn. Worcestershire Regiment, has been posted to the 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel L.J. Mathias, Supply and Transport Corps, on vacating his appointment, is permitted to reside in India.

Lieutenant H. G. Lush-Wilson, Royal Horse Artillery, has been granted leave for 55 days, in India.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

At Newmarket on Oct. 4, the Newmarket St. Leger Stakes was won by Mr. C. Howard's England. Lord Michelham's Orchestrion was second, and Sir E. W. Griffith's Sweet Marjorie colt third. The Rous Memorial Stakes was won by Mr. Neumann's Maoona. Mr. E. de Rothschild's Day Comet was second, and Mr. Basset's Roseworthy third.

At Lingfield Park on Oct. 5, the Pheasant Handicap was won by Mr. R. Wootton's Excelsior. Mr. R. S. Sievier's Tweedledum was second, and Sir R. Wilmot's Paderno third.

At Nottingham on Oct. 7, the Nottingham Handicap Plate was won by Mr. Larnach's Bowman. Mr. Gunter's Eblis was second, and Mr. Crallan's The Guller third. The Southwell Plate was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Sporty, and the Bestwood Nursery Plate by Lord Wolverton's Bramble Jelly filly. On Oct. 8, the Welbeck Selling Handicap was won by Mr. Wadia's Grisine. Col. C. Lambton's Peristyle was second, and Mr. T. Edge's Paulhan third. The Sherwood Forest Nursery Plate was won by Mr. R. Dawson's Oelle. Mr. A. Sadler, jun.'s, Burgess was second, and Mr. A. Ledlie's Lord Belvoir third.

At Windsor on Oct. 9 the Berkshire Handicap was won by Count Lutzow's Svetec. Mr. A. E. Barton's Berrilldon was second, and Mr. P. Nelke's Cylba third. The Rays Selling Handicap was won by Mr. C. Hobson's Lawrenny, and the Frogmore Nursery Handicap by Mr. P. Broome's Neville Holt.

FOOT BALL.

Eton beat the Greenjackets, at Eton on Oct. 5, by 1 goal and 5 rouges (3 points) to 0. The sides were:—Eton College: G. K. Dunning, L. C. Leggatt, J. H. Caldwell, J. W. C. Erle-Drax, M. B. Burrows, P. Babington, J. L. Booth, C. J. Rowlatt, Le G. F. H. Horton, G. D. Pape, and R. H. Walker. The Green jackets: G. C. Campbell (King's Royal Rifles), E. B. Denison (King's Royal Rifles), H. Richardson (Rifle Brigade), Capt. J. S. Mellor (King's Royal Rifles), J. E. P. Bouverie (King's Royal Rifles), J. Willan (King's Royal Rifles), G. H. V. Gough (King's Royal Rifles), C. Clewes (King's Royal Rifles), E. F. Campbell (Sandhurst), C. T. Ellison (Kings Royal Rifles), and R. G. Morgan Grenville Rugby (Rifle Brigade).

At Exeter on Oct. 5 the South Africans beat Devon by 8 points to 0. At Blackheath, Blackheath beat the Old Merchant Taylors by 16 points to 5. At Richmond the United Services (Portsmouth) beat Richmond by 10 points to 7.

The Old Leysians beat London Irish on Oct. 5, at Wandsworth, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 3 tries (9 points). London Scottish beat Rosslyn Park at Richmond, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points to 2 goals (10 points). Old Alleynians beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Winchmore Hill, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Guy's Hospital beat Catford Brigade at Catford, by 4 goals and 3 tries (29 points) to 1 goal (5 points) Old Prulines beat Old Blues, at Twickenham by 4 and 1 try 23 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). Old Whitgiftians beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (3 points). Harlequins beat Bristol, at Bristol, 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 5 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points). Newport, beat Cardiff, at Cardiff, by 1 dropped goal (4 points) to 0. Swansea beat Gloucester, at Swansea by 2 goals, 1 penalty and 1 try (16 points) to 0, Neath beat Penarth, at Neath, by 1 penalty goal and 5 tries (18 points) to 1 try (3 points). Llanelly beat Bridgend, at Llanelly, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (17 points) to 0. Leicester beat Aberavon, at Leicester, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 0. Northampton beat Coventry at Northampton, by 1 goal and 1 try (3 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Liverpool beat Birkenhead Park, at Birkenhead, by 4 goals and 2 penalty goals (26 points) to 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points). Gala beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Watsonians beat Heriotonians, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try to 0

ASSOCIATION.

The Irish Amateurs (F.A.) gained an unexpected victory over the English Amateurs (F.A.), at Cliftonville, Belfast, on Oct. 5, by 3 goals to 2. The English team included ten of the side which won honours at the Olympic Games at Stockholm in July last.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Oct. 5 were as follows:—Aston Villa 10 goals, Sheffield Wednesday 0. at Birmingham; Sheffield United 1, Manchester City 1, at Sheffield; Manchester United 1, Blackburn Rovers 1, at Manchester; Chelsea 2, Sunderland 0, at Chelsea; Oldham Athletic 0, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Oldham; Middlesbrough 1. Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Middlesbrough; Everton 2. Liverpool 0, at Everton; Newcastle United 1, Bradford City 1, at Newcastle; Bolton Wanderers 2, West Bromwich Albion 1, at Bolton; Derby County 1, Notts County 0, at Nottingham.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Oct. 5 were as follows:—Clapton Orient 1 goal, Blackpool 0, at Homerton; Barnsley 2, Fulham 1. at Barnsley; Preston North End 1, Birmingham 0, at Preston; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Grimsby Town 0. at Wolverhampton; Stockport County 3, Hunddersfield Town 1, at Stockport; Leicester Fosse 1, Leeds City 1, at Leicester; Bradford 3, Bury 1 at Bradford; Burnley 2, Bristol City 2. at Burnley; Hull City 2, Notts Forest 1, at Hull; Lincoln City 1, Glossop 0, at Glossop.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Oct. 5 were as follows:—Northampton 1 goal, Millwall 0, at New Cross; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Brentford 0, at Brentford; West Ham United 3, Plymouth Argyle 1, at Upton Park: Stoke 4, Watford 2, at Watford; Reading 2, Ports-mouth 1, at Portsmouth; Crystal Palace 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Brighton; Exeter City 1, Southampton 0, at Exeter; Swindon Town 3, Norwich City 0, at Swindon; Marthyr Town 3, Coventry 2, at Coventry; Gillingham 2, Bristol Rovers 0, at Bristol.

GOLF.

The Professional Tournament for £400 was won at Sunningdale on Oct. 4 by H. Vardon, who beat E. Ray by 1 hole.

The Royal Liverpool Club's autumn meeting was brought to a close at Hoylake Oct. 4. The Kinnard gold medal for the best scratch return was won by Mr. F. W. H. Weaver with 76. There was a tie for the second scratch prize between Mr. M. C. Bird and Mr. C. K. Dinn, each with 78. Mr. John Ball had a return of 79. The first handicap prize was won by Mr. Bird with 76 net. Mr. T. W. Atkinson being second with 78 net. Mr. Bird also won the aggregate prize. Mr. H. J. Ryalls proved successful in the final competition for the Pilkington Cup.

In the postponed match between A. Kirkaldy (St. Andrews) and J. Anderson (Perth), on the Moncrieff Club's course at Perth, Kirkaldy won by 2 holes up and 1 to play.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Maloja," Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Maloja" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mrs
Barker, Mr R C
Bathgate, Mr F A
Banyard, Mr J A
Barnes, Miss
Barnet, Mr J A
Brigstock, Mr and Mrs
Bruce, Capt C E
Carson, Mrs E P
Cooke, Mr E W
Chandra, Mr N C
Clarke, Mrs A B and infant
Cuthbush, Mrs M F
Dadson, Mr and Mrs H
Efford, Mr and Mrs C F, child, infant and ayah
Finlayson, I M S, Capt W F
Glanville, Miss R E
Grieveson, Miss
Ghosal, Mr J
Ghose, Mr S N
Hamilton, Mrs T H and two children
Henderson, Miss
Hingston, Capt C A F
Holman, Mr W
Hooper, Mr E A A
Housman, Rev A H V
Howard, Mr H F
Ham, Mr John
Hill, Mr A
Johnstone Smith, Capt C A and Mrs
Jackson, Mr F
Jones, Mr L T
Kawazu, Prof Dr Son
Mehta, Mr J H
Mitra, Mr H K
Maharajah Kumari Sukrih Debi and two children
Mascall, Mr F E
Maung Hmin Din, Mr
Milne, Mr R B
Mirza, Mr B
Monro, Miss K E
Peck, Mrs Anna D
Pettigrew, Mr Wm
Penrose, Miss C M
Pollard, Mrs H
Robertson, Dr A
Roddy, Major H H
Rose, Mr and Mrs W W
Roy, Mr C Bodh
Rose, Mr
Rose, Mr E E P
Smith, Mr Wm
Sprague, Capt, Mrs and two children
Stephenson, Miss E
Sutton, Mr J J
Scott, Mr W H
Steen, Mr W R
Tate, Capt J F F
Thind, Mr S R
Teolatos, Mr
Vivian, Maj C H
White, Miss Brooman
Willes, Mrs M V
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RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 12,500.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain A. F. G. Warrington R. N R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steamer Wesabeck, 2,446 tons, Captain W. Shotton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Harpenden 2,301 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 3437 tons, Captain J. Belten sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lings, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Liverpool, 3,038 tons Captain W. Baty sailed yesterday for Mostyn Deep with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Republic, 2,765 tons, Captain W. S. Ireland, sailed yesterday for Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 25.

Banco	3794	Peter	P & O Co
Barala	1849	Butler	M M & Co
Boverio	2941	Harper	F F Campbell & Co
Bridge	619	Fillman	F F C & Co
Bankura	1904	Whitehead	M M & Co
Crown Arragon	2828	Herschel...W & A G & Co	
Devanha	4785	Hickey ...Shanghai	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cassack	B N Lang
Havildar	3089	Elliott	T M & Co
Maloja	6782	Weston...London ...2-10	P & O Co
Ocean	3460	Christianson	The Bombay Co
Pentakota	2209	Hodgson	M M & Co
Palitana	1933	Warrington	M M & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin ...Aden	P & O Co
Umtata	1365	Kissler	
Virginia	2789	Morgan	Lt Col Aldershot
Velnay	2927	Memorran	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4230	Cockman	S'ghai	23-10	P &O Co
C&R Montello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	J Finlay & Co
F Sofala	3436	Mosh	Galle		M M & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Neilson			N Y Kaisha
N Belle of Ireland	2772	Weska	Antwerp	30-10	R A Willis
O Vadala	2164	Cocklin	Calcutta		M M & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Chyebassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	30-1 ... M M & Co
5 Silvernah	2378	Scroggie	Ant	26-10...T M & Co
6 City of Birmingham	4838	Dawse	L'pool	30-10 K Nixon & Co
7 Habsburg	2395	Seberich		A L S N Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	P & O Co
16 Cecil	5210	Lovik	Dunkirk	4-11 ... J M & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Dawood	B'y S N Co
Indravati	513	Ismail	K'chi 26-10 ... Bo S N Co

M W D D

Lawoe	1817	Brewig	Jedah ... Dadamia Khundwani

H W V D

Linga	957	Manley	K'chi	25-10...M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing ... J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Palitana	Warrington	Calcutta, Oct 2
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Oct 20

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Ariosto	Bradley	Hull
	Republic	Ireland	Colombo
	Liverpool	Baty	Mostyn Deep
	Weissenfels	Betten	Hamburg
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta
	Wearbeck	Soo ton	Calcutta
	Linga	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sankura for Persian Gulf.
" Umtata for Antwerp, &c.
" China for London, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna left Aden yesterday evening.

The Clan Line s s Clan Sinclair arrived in London on the morning of 24th instant.

The Anchor Line s s Olympia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 25.

FOR LONDON.

S. Sullaloge s—1,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cecil s—300 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Umtata s—2,900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—72 bales cotton-waste, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 170 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 125 cwts tin clipping, Coxs Shipping Agency Limited.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—7,300 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ltd.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 175 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—25 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.
Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 12th Oct. on 1,827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,05,000	Rs. 3,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,32,000
Or per mile of Railway	112	175	4	291
For previous 14 weeks of half year	30,24,279	42,47,497	93,761	73,65,537
Total for 15 week	32,29,279	45,67,497	1,00,761	78,97,537
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,25,549	2,37,087	3,024	4,65,660
Per mile of Ry.	123	130	2	255
Total to corresponding date	30,49,691	38,73,392	1,22,381	70,45,467

Increase for the week .....Rs. 66,340
Do. to date .....Rs. 8,52,070

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years'

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 26th October, 1912.

THE AEROPLANE IN WAR.

The enthusiasm with which each advance in the science of aviation has been received, has been partly founded on the conviction that with the perfecting of the aeroplane a new and important weapon of war will be evolved. Aerial navigation promises to revolutionize warfare as completely as did the invention of gunpowder, and it is more than probable that in the near future we shall rely as much upon these ships of the air, as we do at present upon the Dreadnoughts which guard our national safety. This aspect of aerial navigation has been very fully considered by Messrs. Grahame-White and Harry Harper, in their book, "The Aeroplane in War", and many facts, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated, have been made public for the first time. It is no news to most of us that in matters concerning aviation, the British Government has pursued its immemorial policy of allowing other nations to experiment, and coming forward when the invention is perfected to profit by the discoveries of other people. It would seem, however, that the establishment of the British air-corps has scarcely been planned upon a sufficeintly generous scale. So at least the joint authors of the book believe, and even if we allow something for the pardonable enthusiasm of men to whom aviation is of absorbing interest, we are bound to realize from their facts and figures that as far as military aeroplanes are concerned, the British Army is less well-prepared than the forces of neighbouring countries. A brief survey of the numerous utilities of air-craft will help us to understand how indispensable such a fleet is to a well-equipped army. For scouting work the aeroplane possesses exceptional advantages. Aerial reconnaissance can be rapidly made and the results conveyed either by wireless during the actual scouting, or by written report presented after the descent.

The value of such recon-naissance is obvious, compared to the slow and uncertain movements of cavalry or foot-scouts ; the aerial scout can take in the whole position, and, if he is an experienced soldier he can size up the tactical situation almost at a glance. As a dispatch carrier, the war-aeroplane can fulfil an important mission ; the light swift type of machine, flying at the rate of an express train, can convey messages without the delay which is so fruitful a cause of disaster. The ordinary obstacles which impede dispatch-bearers,—horseman, motorist, cyclist, or foot-soldier, cannot hinder an aeroplane, and the only interference to be dreaded would be that of the air-craft of the opposing forces. Communications by wire, less can be kept up over a distance of thirty-five miles, as Captain Brenot demonstrated in 1911. In urgent cases, where speedy enlightenment is of great importance, the aeroplane which is fitted with a wireless apparatus will be an invaluable asset. As regards the vulnerability of the aeroplane, opinions are much divided. Aviators claim that the machines do not make an easy mark for the enemy's fire, for the reason that the aeroplane moves at a great rate at changing altitudes, so that in addition to the difficulty of estimating the range, the marksmen of the enemy can only make a rough guess how far in front of the object his aim should be directed. For obvious reasons, the tests can only be carried out on box-kites. Even at this target, which remains more or less stationary, neither artillery nor musketry fire have scored any marked degree of success. The difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe is another safeguard to aircraft, at a great distance the ordinary marks of identification will be hard to detect, and officers in command will feel a natural hesitation in ordering fire to be opened on what may prove to be a friend. As a weapon of offence the aeroplane should possess tremendous powers of destruction, the experiments already made have shown that in this capacity as a missile-throwing bomb-dropping machine, immense damage may be wrought by its aid. The aeroplane on slaught is a possibility of the future, so far little has been done to develop this branch of its activity.

This article scarcely does more than outline their conception of the varied utilities of the military aeroplane. The photographs which illustrate the letter-press add greatly to the interest of the reading matter, and the very real enthusiasm of the authors is apparent throughout. The book is one which most people would be glad to possess, for it is written in simple and earnest language, and is free from tiresome technicalities which could only confuse and weary the average reader. Its message is clearly a warning one, "Be wise in time" is what it says to the British Public. England has at her call a host of eager aviators willing and ready to risk life and limb in a branch of the service which is almost as dangerous as actual warfare. The places of those who perish are easily filled, and with this enthusiastic support, the Government will surely offer every encouragement to the perfecting of aerial craft, and to the training of officers in this respect. Since the establishment of the Royal Flying Corps, our army has made of late great strides in the science of aviation, but although at the recent manœuvres the air-scouts of both Red and Blue forces did excellent work, and gained valuable experience, it was, of course, out of the question for the opposing aeroplanes to attempt any form of mimic attack in the air. Only the experience of real warfare can throw any light as to what the result of such an encounter would be likely to be. When we consider that only the most favourable atmospheric conditions allow of successful flight, we are forced to the conclusion that until a more reliable type of machine is produced, the "fourth arm" will prove less invaluable than the optimistic authors of this book would have us believe. In the meantime it is to be hoped that financial aid and popular encouragement will be forthcoming to assist inventors, and to make experiment possible; for it would be scracely compatible with true patriotism to move anywhere but in the advance-guard of progress.

TESTING ELECTRIC FANS.

Now that the hot weather is upon us, the electric fan plays an increasingly important part in our life by day and night, and yet very few people seem to interest themselves in the respective merits of the fans they use. There is so much difference in the shape and angle of the blade of well-known types that they cannot be alike in their effects and consequently some must be better than other. Many people are disposed to think that the fan that makes the strongest blast is the best, and dealers readily encourage this idea by attaching a few feet of very light silk or paper to the cage of a table fan so that a prospective buyer may see the effect of the current, although he has no idea of the volume of it. The ribbon certainly makes a very striking illustration, but it should be used on two competing fans at the same time in order to make comparison. A shorter ribbon with a small weight such as a safety-pin attached to the end comes nearer the idea of an accurate measure. If a fan will sustain the safety-pin in a certain position on the ribbon at a given number of inches from the fan, a note may be made that would allow of comparisons with another fan in another place. The vertical current from a ceiling fan may be measured with the end of any kitchen platform scale placed on a table at a known distance from the fan. The scale should be packed up on a small box at least a foot from the table and a piece of stiff card a foot square should be laid on the pan of the scale and balanced. Then the weight required to keep the scale in equilibrium represents in ounces per square foot, the force of the downward current. Note should also be made of the number of revolutions per minute made by the fan to produce this effect. In many installations every fan will be found to have a different force even when going at the same speed. Few people seem to know that a fan that seems to be throwing out air in all directions is actually drawing it in all round at the edge.

When a sensitive gauge is applied to it, the current is found to be flowing in at the back at a much less rate than it comes out at the front. The gauge when moved along the back comes presently to a spot where less movement is indicated and on approaching the edge a very active current is found rushing into the fan. On approaching the front face this current diminishes quickly to zero and immediately after the gauge encounters the discharge current from the front of the fan. The centre produce no current at all. Any movement of air at that part being carried through by the main current. A much stronger current of air from a ceiling fan is required at night, if it has to pass through a mosquito curtain even if the roof be of net. The air, which has to pass through two thicknesses of net loses nearly sixty per cent. of its force leaving less than half of the possible current to cool the sleeper. The resistance of the mosquito curtain has after all its advantages, for on occasions when a sudden fall of temperature occurs in the night or a breeze springs up, the curtain has a protective influence and by retarding the movement of the air within it may save the occupant from cold or the effects of local chill. Many people begin their use of the electric fan by taking all the current they can get, but after some experience they generally conclude that the least current that will secure comfort is the best. One of the worst examples of ventilation in India may be found in the large dining room of any big Indian hotel in hot weather. There is no wind outside. The room is brilliantly lighted and the fans are pouring down upon the tables and the guests a hot damp, depressing current that seems to possess as much body as the soup. Outside, beneath the sky, the air is cool and pleasant, but not a whiff of it can be brought in by the fans, and to make things the male guests from a sense of duty—or something else, array themselves in broad cloth and shirt front that are as impermeable as tinplate. They certainty do not make the best use of the electric fan nor of the mass of accumulated knowledge on the subject of living wisely and healthily in India.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

In announcing the death of the Rev. A. Orlebar sometime ago, Reuter informed us that he was the original Tom Brown of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" ; but we doubted this assertion at the time, saying that the author "may have taken some traits from Orlebar and possibly from some other among his schoolfellows, but in the main his brother George Hughes stood for Tom Brown." More accurate information to hand by the mail papers bears out our surmise. Orlebar, it appears, was not the original of Tom Brown throughout, but only "his original is the famous fight with Slogger Williams, described in the Schooldays." Tom Brown is evidently an idealised character and no one schoolboy can be said to have stood for it. Thomas Hughes seems to have laid the characters of several of his schoolfellows whilst drawing his hero's character which does not represent any single one of them. Tom Brown as his depicter, has himself said, is not a portrait, nor, he added, is there "any other portrait in the book except in the case of Dr. Arnold when the true name is given." If anybody's character preponderated in Tom Brown, it was certainly that of George Hughes, the the author's brother. Many at the time that the book first appeared were disposed to identify Tom Brown with the author himself and to believe that he had drawn his own portrait in the book. This he somewhat warmly repudiated in another book : "Sensitiveness in such a point may seem folly, but if readers had felt the sort of loathing and disgust which one feels at the notion of painting a favourable likeness of oneself in a work of fiction, they would not wonder at it. I must take this my first and last chance of saying that he is not I, either as boy or man,—in fact, not to beat about the bush, is a much braver, and nobler and purer fellow than I ever was." He says he simply gave a good specimen of the commonest type of English boy of the upper middle class in Tom Brown, but this specimen is certainly idealised noble traits having been taken from several boys. The fight with Slogger Williams, in which Orlebar stood for Tom Brown, is described in a characteristic chapter of the book in which Hughes defends fighting in general and school fights in particular. "The world might be a better world without fighting, for anything I know," says the author, "but it would'nt be our world. I am as sorry as any man to see folk fighting the wrong people and the wrong things, but I'd a deal sooner see them doing that, than that they should have no fight in them." And he winds up with this piece of very sensible advice to schoolboys :—"As to fighting keep out of it if you can, by all means, When the time comes, that you have to say 'yes' or 'no' to a challenge to fight, say 'no' if you can—only take care you make it clear to yourselves why you say "no." But don't say "no," because you fear a licking, and say or think it's because you fear God for that's neither Christian nor honest, and if you do fight it out and don't give in while you can stand and see." Orlebar used to say that the fight which Hughes has rendered immortal arose on the impulse of a moment out of a practical joke and that Dr. Arnold himself interrupted the combat and gave both boys two hundred lines of Virgil to learn by way of punishment, because the fight took place in the Hall where they were forbidden and not in the school close where they usually took place. It is very interesting to know that Orlebar afterwards made friends with his adversary, Slogger William, who is generally supposed to represent the boy who rose to be Chancellor Buckley Jones and remained so to the end going in later life occasionally to preach for the latter in North Wales. Orlebar was also supposed to be drawn by Hughes in the character of Arthur, the second hero of the "Schooldays" which again was a composite character, another schoolfellow, Dean Stanley, also supplying many of the traits.

HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

In an article appearing under the above heading in the October number of *The Humanitarian*, Mr. P. C. Tarapore refers to the satisfactory results that have been achieved by the recent amendment of the Indian law regarding whipping as a form of punishment for criminal offences. He also welcomes the gradual decrease of flogging in Indian jails. Prison reform in India leaves a great deal to be desired. The writer states that female prisoners are more or less neglected. He advocates the establishment of prison libraries in Indian jails, and the organisation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in large towns. Mr. Tarapore points to the heavy mortality prevailing among the cattle in India, dwells upon the economic aspect of the question, and suggests a public enquiry into the causes of such an abnormal death-rate and into the measures by which it could be reduced. He also proposes the adoption of measures for the humane slaughter of animals in the public abattoirs. The writer then deals at length with the question of indentured labour, and expresses a strong hope that Lord Hardinge will earn the credit of abolishing the system altogether. Mr. Tarapore's article has attracted the sympathies of various organs of the English Press.

VERBOSITY IN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE United States Army Department have issued recently an order which we should like to see adapted to India in all State offices. This order will eliminate those customary terms in which respect for the rank of the addressee is expressed, and to take the respect as granted. Thus, "Sir, I have the honour to be etc.," and similar unnecessary appendages to official correspondence are to disappear and facts connected with the signatories' rank and position will be stated in a concise manner. At the head of a letter it is to be clearly stated by whom and to whom the document is addressed and officers signing it will merely write their names for the very good reason that the rank has already been given —in the heading. In India the ranks of the writer and addressee are invariably given at the top of official correspondence, and it does seem waste of the time of the clerical staff to end with a statement that the writer has the honour to be somebody's most obedient servant. The mere addition of the name in the handwriting of the writer should be sufficient for all purposes.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 11.

In great things as well as small things it is the unexpected that happens. Many have been the speculations as to the possible outcome of the perilous situation in the Balkan Peninsula, but the move of little Montenegro took every one by surprise. It is said that when the news that King Nicholas had declared war against Turkey, M. Sazonoff lost his temper so far as a trained diplomatist can lose his temper, and I should think that there must have been a certain amount of humiliation mixed with his anger. To have his apple cart upset by the tiniest of the tiny Balkan States must be galling not only to M. Sazonoff but to the whole of the Chancelleries of the Great Powers who have for weeks past been straining every nerve to prevent the awful calamity which to-day threatens Europe. I say awful calamity, for a war such as we shall see if Montenegro's lead is followed by the other countries concerned, is likely to stagger humanity even if it be confined to Turkey and the Balkan League. Montenegro's action may be strategically "as ludicrous as the Jameson Raid," but King Nicholas has not hitherto had the reputation of being a fool and it seems inconceivable that he should have taken such a tremendously bold step unless he had come to some understanding with his equally better neighbours. Public opinion so far in England has not declared it elf either for or against the combatants, but it is too much to be hoped that if the war should spread, the whole of our people will live up to the ideal Mr. Garvin sets before them that of refraining from the betrayed of their sympathies whatever they may be. Already a strong appeal for English aid has been made by the Bulgarian Prime Minister, M. Gueshoff and the King of Montenego in his telegram to the *Daily Mail* seems to take for granted that his *coup d' etat* is generally approved in this country.

"HENRY FOWLER."

It is curious to learn that Lord Wolverhampton, better known to the public as Sir Henry Fowler and to his friends as "Henry Fowler," was politically a disappointed man. This disclosure is made by his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, in the admirable life of her distinguished father which she has written and which has been published this week. The first time I heard him speak was at one of the celebrated Cobden Club dinners which used to be held at "the ship" at Greenwich in the late eighties. He and Mr. Chamberlain were the principal speakers. Mr. Fowler, as he then was, was regarded as a coming man, but I do not think any body thought, as some people did later, that he might live to be Prime Minister. Many thought that Mr. Chamberlain would be the successor of Gladstone and so he would if the Home Rule question had not led to his secession from the Liberal party. Henry Fowler, though never perhaps an enthusiastic supporter of the new Irish policy, stuck to Gladstone and when the Liberals came into power he entered the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. He thought that he should have been given a higher post. "This," says his daughter, "was one of the hardest blows he ever received and it was one that he stood up to the best. Many a man would have folded up the energies which it seemed were not adequately appreciated, and taken the work lightly which was so far from his desires. But not so Henry Fowler. He rose to a higher position in public service than that of any Secretary of State, in giving of his best to an ungracious Government, and in working to the furthest limit of his strength in the lowest room." Elsewhere she says : "He was never one of Mr. Gladstoue's favourites; he never felt that the veteran statesman in his heart of hearts gave him full measure running over, but only a bare acknowledgment of indisputable claims. My father always felt that the underlying something which separated him from the real sympathy of his chief was the latter's consciousness that he was a Wesleyan." Whatever may have been the cause of "the underlying something" if it existed it would certainly not be Henry Fowler's Wesleyanism, for strong Churchman as he was, Gladstone never allowed his ecclesiastical views to interfere with his actions as a political leader, and it is notorious that he laid himself out to be agreeable to his Nonconformist colleagues even flattering them by saying that they were the backbone of the Liberal party. If Gladstone did not appreciate Henry Fowler as much as the latter desired, perhaps the reason that he was as Lord Morley put it mildly "now and then over much of a Cassandra." It was Lord Rosebery who made Henry Fowler Secretary of State for India, an appointment that created some surprise, as it was felt by many, and rightly felt, that he would have been more suitably employed as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mrs. Hamilton quotes the following tribute from the late Permanent Under Secretary of State for India (then Sir Arthur Godley and later on Lord Kilbracken):—"I remember him chiefly as an unusually good business man who worked hard and made himself thoroughly master of the questions which came before him. He was generally quick in arriving at a decision, but he was at the same time remarkably cautious : his habit of looking all round a question and of considering consequences, including the effect upon Parliament and on public opinion, of any proposed course of action was one of his most marked characteristics." I am inclined to agree with the *Westminster Gazette* that a seat in successive Cabinets, a G. C. S. I., and a Viscounty were not a bad record for a solicitor who did not become a member of the House of Commons until he was fifty years of age.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND GAEKWAR.

The Viceroy's brother, Viscount Hardinge, has been lecturing to a popular audience at the old "Vic." in Waterloo Road on his experiences at the Delhi Durbar and in the course of his remarks he said that since he came back he had often been asked about the Gaekwar of Baroda. People had said : "Did he show any disloyalty when he was making his obeisance to his Majesty?" Viscount Hardinge continued: "I have no hesitation in saying that the whole thing has been greatly exaggerated. He is the second greatest Maharaja in India. He is a man who has travelled more than any other Maharajah in India all over the world. Therefore, he is far more European than any Maharaja in India. All I can say is that if this Gaekwar of Baroda intended to be disloyal he is the boldest native I have ever seen in my life to do so in front of 3,000 loyal Europeans and 100,000 loyal natives. Personally, I believe that, like a great many officers and ladies of the Court when they go past their Majesties, he suffered from what they called nerves. But I think that even if he did wish to be disloyal, why make a hero of him by noticing it and putting it in the papers ?" It may be hoped that we have now heard the last of the matter; and I am not sure that Viscount Hardinge's audience would have suffered very much if he had refrained from referring to the "greatly exaggerated" incident.

WHAT APPEALS TO PEEBLES.

Peebles has conferred the freedom of its burgh on the Earl of Rosebery and Lord Murray of Elibank, now I hope good friends. In return the burgh or at any rate some of the burghers (if that is what the good folk are called North of the Tweed) asked him to talk about libraries! In his whimsical way he pleaded that his stock of ideas on the subject, had been exhausted long ago and that he was "wearied to death of libraries (poor Andrew Carnegie !) but he told them an appropriate story. I should preface what Lord Rosebery said by remarking that the nobleman to whom he referred was himself an omnivorous reader; I have heard that his daily consumption was at least one whole volume. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why Gladstone was so fond of him. But to return to our muttons; I mean our Lord Rosebery. "Lord Acton," he said, 'made' a list of a hundred books that he wished his son to read, and we, knowing his great reputation, all rushed to this list, and we found that it consisted of a hundred books, mostly German, almost entirely theological, none of which I had ever heard of before—and as to which, as the list was posthumous, we always feel a lurking doubt about whether it was not a joke which Lord Acton bequeathed to us." Lord Rosebery added : "I firmly believe this, that if a man in his honesty and conscience, proceeded to read the hundred best books in any list right through he would never wish to read anything again. I believe that the best literature for everybody is the literature that they can assimilate, that they can digest." The most sensible thing Lord Rosebery has said for some time. The quality of his utterances evidently improves when he gives his organ of speech a little rest. In the dark Victorian age eminent men used to be asked by editors in the dull season—we are too superior now for dull seasons—to furnish them for publication with a list of the best hundred books. I think it was the late James Payn who said when asked to give his opinion about one of these lists that he knew of nothing so likely to turn decent young men into prigs. But then James Payn was only a Victorian novelist. Nowadays prigs are at a premium.

"FEED THE BRUTE."

Feed the brute we know to be the motto of ladies whose lords are not blessed with the best of tempers. Viscountess Esher is anxious that they should perform the operation as skilfully as possible and has therefore started cookery classes which are the latest fad in smart society. These classes are held in the afternoon and while the fashion lasts seem likely to be serious rivals of the bridge parties. With the best intentions it was proposed to have evening classes for "business girls," but none of them responded. Apparently Mayfair cannot understand why. One half the world does not know how the other half lives. Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick in her excellent new novel "Lamorna" tells how the heroine quitted her luxurious home in Onslow Gardens to follow the life of a working artist in a modest studio in Chelsea.

"She lived chiefly on tea and eggs till Jasper [the painter friend and guide] persuaded her that these were not enough and that if she half starved her work would suffer. His exhortations persuaded her to try some variety in food, but unfortunately led to a painful moment when her aunt [a very "superior" person] arriving in her car found her niece cooking a bloater for her tea. "What can you be doing ?" said Mrs. Willoughby the moment she entered the room. "It smells of fish."

"I'm cooking fish," said Lamorna.

"Cooking fish ! At five o'clock on the afternoon. What for ?"

"To eat !" said Lamorna.

"So that how artists live ? Do they have no regular meals and just cook herrings when they feel hungry."

Apropos I remember being told by a lady "whose husband at that time bossed" one of those admirable polytechnics which do so much good in London that the business girls in the poorer districts of the Metropolis live almost entirely on bread and butter and tea. It would be a mockery to invite them to attend cookery classes in the West End.

OLLA PODRIDA.

If the fact has not already been announced many of your readers will be interested to learn that a London firm of publishers has in the Press an "Introduction to the Study of Indian Music" by Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S. (Bombay). Another forthcoming work which should be worth reading is "The Little world of an Indian District officer" by Mr. Robert Carstairs, late I. C. S. (Bengal).

Mr. G. Valentine Williams, one of the corps of eight special correspondents which the *Daily Mail* has despatched to the Near East, is a nephew of the late Mr. Harry Williams of Bombay. Mr. Valentine William's father was for many years connected with Reuter's London establishment and the contributor of your letter on Foreign affairs, The *Daily Chronicle* has as one of its war correspondents a lady. She is in Montenegro. That political Don Quixote, but able journalist, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, is also on the war path ; his telegrams are at present dated from Sofia. When they will be dated from when this letter reaches Bombay who can tell ? The veteran, Mr. Bennett Burleigh, is on the spot and will no doubt be a match for the youngsters if the war is extended.

It is probable I hear that Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C. I. E., the able Director of the Agricultural Department of the Bombay Presidency, will during his stay in England read a paper before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "Agricultural Progress in Western India." I understand that on his way back to Bombay next year Mr. Keatinge will visit Hawaii, Formosa and Java to investigate the agricultural conditions of those countries. He proposes, I believe, to remain a month in each country.

THE P. and O. s. s. "China" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports that the vessel encountered moderate variable winds, strong adverse currents the result of a cyclonic disturbance, owing to which she arrived four hours late,

INQUIRIES made at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the P. and O. Steamship Company, in London elicited a flat contradiction of the report published by the *Financial Times* of Montreal to the effect that negotiations are in progress for the purchase by the Canadian Pacific Company of the fleet of the P. and O. Company at a price approximating £ 20,000,000. A *Morning Post* representative was informed at the P. and O. Company's offices that the statement was "absolutely untrue," and this denial was confirmed by the European manager of the Canadian Pacific Company.

TSAREVITCH'S ACCIDENT.

TRAGIC SEQUEL ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.

Admiral Commander Commits Suicide.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE YOUNG PRINCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.

The Tsarevitch shows a slight improvement. There is a rumour that the Tsarevitch was injured while clambering up the spars of the Royal yacht, and not by a fall from a pony as stated.

Admiral Chagin, commander of the Tsar's yacht, has committed suicide. It is reported that he considered himself officially responsible for the Tsarevitch's accident, but according to another version the suicide was connected with a love affair.

LATER.

The doctors have been summoned to a consultation as to whether an immediate operation on the Tsarewitch is necessary. His parents are distracted with grief.

BRITISH LOSSES IN PERSIA.

Sir Edward Grey can only Offer Sympathy.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Replying to Sir John Lonsdale, in the Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he was quite aware that merchants were suffering considerable loss in consequence of the situation at Ispahan and through the closing of the southern roads. He sympathised deeply, but to go beyond the measures which the Persian Government was taking, and to send a force to protect the road ourselves, would be a very serious and very costly remedy, and might involve consequences more serious than interference with trade. All that could be done, therefore, was to encourage and promote measures in Persia which the Swedish gendarmerie was taking to remove obstacles to trade.

TEHERAN, Oct. 25.

The Governor-General of Fars has authorised the despatch of 300 men, under Swedish officers, to open the road between Shiraz and Kazerun.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Lord Chelmsford's Successor as Governor.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Sir Gerald Strickland, Governor of Western Australia, will succeed Lord Chelmsford in New South Wales in March.

NEW DELHI.

Question of Design of Public Buildings.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Replying to Mr. Joseph King, in the House of Commons, Mr. Baker said that no decision had been taken in regard to the design of public buildings in new Delhi. The matter was being considered by the Government of India and Lord Crewe in consultation with the best native Indian opinion.

DREADNOUGHT ACCIDENT.

Officer and Men Injured on the "Marlborough."

LONDON, Oct. 24.

An accident occurred at Devonport at the launching of the twentieth Dreadnought "Marlborough." A hawser broke, injuring Commander Winthrop and several men. Commander Winthrop had to be taken to hospital.

THE HONG-KONG BANK.

Curious Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Replying to Mr. Ginnell, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he believed the suggestion that the Hong-kong and Shanghai Bank was largely controlled by German influence was erroneous.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Baker said that steps were being taken to supply the short Lee-Enfield rifle to Indian Volunteers.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

In the Rugby match between Newport and the South African team, Newport won by 9 points to 3.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

SYDNEY, Oct. 24.

The Government is issuing in London a million and a half of debentures at 4 per cent. The price is 99.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

NEW YORK SCANDAL.

Police-Lieut. Becker Convicted of Murder.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The jury have found Police-Lieutenant Becker, who was arrested in connection with the murder of the gambler, Rosenthal, guilty of murder in the first degree.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Ex-Speaker—Lord Peel.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The death is announced of Lord Peel.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The death is announced of General James Cummins.

[Arthur Wellesley, first Viscount Peel, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, was the youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, second baronet, by Julia, daughter of General Sir John Floyd, first baronet, and was born August 6, 1829, and educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, (M.A. 1852, and Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1887). He entered the Inner Temple, but was not called to the Bar; was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board December, 1868, to January, 1871, and to the Board of Trade January 1871 to August, 1873; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury August, 1873, to February, 1874, and Under-Secretary for the Home Department, April to December, 1880.

When Mr. Peel entered Parliament in the year 1865, as Liberal member for Warwick, at the age of six and thirty, his father had been dead fifteen years. But his eldest brother, father of the present baronet, and fourth Sir Robert, was member for Tamworth and Chief Secretary for Ireland; and another elder brother, Sir Frederick Peel, had just been rejected for Bury, after many years spent in its representation. His uncle, General Jonathan Peel, who had never forsaken his Conservative principles, held a high position in the councils of his party, and was one of the most respected members of the House, in which two of his brothers, besides the eldest, had also sat. Others of his kinsmen had enjoyed nigh office in Church and State, his first cousin being at one time clerk of the Privy Council. Mr. Arthur Peel had held several minor ministerial posts in Liberal Governments up to the year 1884, when, on February 26 in that year he was elected Speaker, on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, seconded by Mr. Rathbone. His speech upon his election struck a very high note, and was delivered with a nobility of diction and a dignity of manner for which his earlier performances had scarcely prepared the House. That elevated tone was maintained throughout the eleven succeeding years, immensely to the advantage of the State, and, in the opinion of all parties, he added lustre to the greatest position the public service has to offer. Mr. Peel devoted his whole time to the duties of the Speakership. The dignity of the House and the conduct of its deliberations was ever the one thing in his mind. His tall stature, his fine manners, his uniform kindness to everybody in official or private situations, made him beloved by all. After the sad death of Mrs. Peel he abandoned all private entertainments, though once or twice he was seen with his daughter at the play.

He had a family of four sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, the Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, Unionist Member for Taunton, succeeds to the Peerage and thus creates a Parliamentary vacancy. Another son is the Hon. Sidney Peel.

The late Lord Peel was created a viscount on his retirement in 1895, and was a member of the Privy Council and an Hon. D. C. L. (Oxford).

As Speaker he was also Official Trustee of the British Museum. Among the other offices, certain somewhat quaint trusteeships were imposed upon him by the wisdom of Parliament; such as his trusteeship for the Strathfieldsaye Estate of the Duke of Wellington and for the Caledonian Canal in the Highlands of Scotland.]

[Major-Genl. James Turner Cummins, C. B., D.S.O., was a distinguished officer who had seen service in many campaigns. Beginning with the Afghan War of 1878-80, in which he won his Major's brevet and medal, he went through the Egyptian War of 1882, the Soudan Expedition of 1885 (medal with clasp, Khedive's Star), the Burmese Expedition of 1886-89 (despatches, D. S. O., medal with two clasps). In 1900-03 he commanded the Fourth Infantry Brigade in China and was mentioned in despatches and received the medal.]

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The total sum, collected up-to-date for the Hindu University, is nearly Rs. 17,80,000. Seth Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Sheriff of Bombay, Sardar Daljit Singh of Jullunder, the Hon. Mr. Shadilal of Lahore and the Hon. Mr. Pundit Motilal Nehru of Allahabad have been elected as members of the Executive Committee.

A revised constitution has been drafted on the lines of constitutions of the Universities of Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham, and the proposed Aligarh University. Special provision is made for the representation on the governing body of the University of Jain and Sikh religions and for instruction in those faiths. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has sanctioned an annual permanent grant of Rs. 12,000 in aid of the Hindu University.

PARSI TEMPLE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

An interesting ceremony will take place on Monday in Metcalfe Street when the new Parsee Fire Temple, given to the Parsee community by the well known Mehta family of Calcutta, will be consecrated by the Sirdar Shams-ul-Ulama Kaikobad, head priest of the Parsees. He arrived in Calcutta from Poona this morning.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Sir James Meston has consented to receive an address of welcome at Allahabad from the United Provinces Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress on the 15th of November.

THE CHINESE AMBAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, Oct. 25.

It is reported that the Amban has recovered sufficiently to enable him to resume his journey. He had, however, to abandon the proposed visit to the Tashi Lama and is proceeding direct to Gyantse.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

Programme of the Viceregal Durbar.

GRAND ELEPHANT PROCESSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Oct. 25.

The following Press communique is issued in the Foreign Department:—

The general lines of the programme of the State Entry of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge into Delhi on the 23rd December, 1912:—

Their Excellencies will arrive at the Delhi main station about midday (actual time not yet fixed), on the 23rd of December. They will be received on arrival by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi; also His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the principal officers of the Punjab Government and such Punjab Chiefs as are present in Delhi.

An address of welcome will be presented to His Excellency by the Delhi Municipal Committee at the station. At the conclusion of the address their Excellencies will proceed in elephant procession to the Delhi Fort where a Durbar will be held in the Dewan-i-Am. They will be accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, Members of the Executive Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Punjab Chiefs. The route of the procession will be Queen's Garden, Town Hall, Chandni Chowk, through the Lahore gate of the Fort to the Naubat Khana.

At the Naubat Khana Their Excellencies will be met by the Members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, the elected non-official members of which body will present His Excellency with an address of welcome. While the address is being presented His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and staff and the Punjab Chiefs will proceed on foot in procession to Dewan-i-Am and take their seats in the Durbar. At the conclusion of the address Their Excellencies will proceed in procession to the Dewan-i-Am.

The processions will consist of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, the Members of the Legislative Council and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. At the Durbar His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will deliver an address to His Excellency formally handing over Delhi to the Government of India. No presentations will be made. After His Excellency has acknowledged the address the Durbar will be closed. Their Excellencies will leave the Diwan-i-Am in procession and on arrival at the Maubat Khana will mount their elephants and proceed in the same manner as before to the Mori Gate.

The route to be followed will be the Delhi Gate of the Fort, the Khan Road past King Edward's statute round the JumaMasjid leaving it on the right, Esplanade Road, Chandni Chowk, Dufferin Bridge, Mori Gate. On reaching the Tisbasuri Maidan outside the Mori Gate, the elephants of Their Excellencies will be halted in order that Their Excellencies may take farewell of the Punjab Chiefs and have an opportunity of viewing the procession which will pass along Boulevard Road. After the procession has passed Their Excellencies will alight from their elephants and proceed by motor to the Circuit House via the Alipore Road.

The Durbar will be attended by all the principal officers of the Government of India and the Punjab Government, the headquarters staff of the Army and the heads of Civil and Military departments. Admissions will be by tickets and ladies and members of the official and non-official community will be invited to be present in such number as the limited space available will permit. The wives and families of the principal officials will be provided with seats in the gallery of the Naubat Khana.

All attending the Durbar must be seated in the Durbar Hall by 12 noon.

The Government of India are making no arrangements for the attendance at these functions of persons other than those officially connected with the ceremonies. Stands to view the procession will be erected by the Delhi Municipality seats on which can be obtained on payment.

There will be a fire-work display in the evening in front of the Juma Masjid, the time for which has not yet been fixed.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has notified 23rd December as a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

CHINESE TROOPS FROM TIBET.

Inspected by the Governor of Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The special correspondent of the *Statesman* at Darjeeling states that this morning His Excellency the Governor of Bengal inspected the second batch of Chinese troops now in Katapahar. The batch comprises both infantry and cavalry and they created a very favourable impression. These troops, says the correspondent, have been trained by German officers and are up to date sample of modern German trained Chinese Army and are a revelation of what can be done in a short time by Chinese soldiers under European training. Lord Carmichael was well pleased with what he saw and the troops appeared to be much gratified at being inspected by the Governor of a province.

SIR R. W. CARLYLE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Sir Robert Carlyle, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, will leave on 30th October and his dates thereafter will be: Delhi 1st November, Calcutta 3rd, Rangoon 6th, Maymyo 7th, Mandalay 9th, Kadu 12th (inspection of forest work), Bhamo 15th, Bhamo to Prome via Katha, etc., 16th to 22nd. Sir Robert will inspect Pungoo Pyinmana Settlement party from 29th to 30th, and halt at Rangoon 3rd to 8th December. He will return to Calcutta on 12th and leave the same evening for Delhi, arriving there on 14th.

THE Government notify that the paper, *Herald of Revolt*, is forfeited to His Majesty's Government.

FRACAS IN A TEMPLE.

Further Details of the Attack on Missionaries.

ALLEGED DISRESPECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The Trichinopoly correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—

In connection with the report published of the incident at Tirupalathorai temple near Elamnore Railway station I wish to make a further communication. On the 17th instant a party of 175 Roman Catholic students, boarders of the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, went to Elamnore for a picnic party, being led by Father Chaunt and some Indian priests. A section of this party, travelled by special train run for the convenience of Hindu pilgrims who went to the same place to bathe, that day being the first day of Thulamasam, held sacred by the Hindus. The choice of the day and of the train was a mere accidental coincidence with the day or a Hindu religious festival. Arriving at the place the Christians had their picnic on the banks of the river and as a recreation one party of students, with Father Chaunt at their head, walked into the village and visited the temple. They proceeded unchallenged passing through two outer Gopalrams and Prakasams in the inner shrine where the Dwajasthambam stands. They had very nearly passed it when a Karnam came up to them and warned them and attempted to prevent their progress. The conduct of the Christians up to this stage of the affair was no doubt due to ignorance because of the comparative lack of knowledge and experience of the country of Father Chaunt who was a recent arrival in India. But when pointed out the wrong he did not retire with an apology for his conduct, but walked still further into the interior of the temple. The Father and his students argued with the Karnam and maintained that they could proceed, because there was no notice affixed in any part of the temple prohibiting the entrance of Christians. Arguments and remonstrances having failed, the Karnam, it is alleged, sent for more Hindus from the village and on their arrival, it is said, closed the door. A scuffle is said to have ensued in which some members of both parties received slight injuries. One of the boys climbed over the wall of the temple and carried the news to the party in camp who turned out in large numbers to rescue their fellow students. The reserve party rushed in and another scuffle took place. The priests with the students ran off to the railway station. A priest and two or three boys remained behind to see that none of the party was injured or left behind. It is not a fact as previously stated that any student was missing. The matter is under investigation.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Famine Conditions in Parts of the Country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

To-day's crop telegrams show that continued absence of rain is seriously affecting parts of United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay and the Deccan. Arrangements have been made for Takavi advances in Mirzapur and Fyzabad where heavy loss to standing crop is reported. In Poona, and adjoining districts the recent rain has improved the prospects, but fodder supply is deficient. Although famine has not been declared in Bombay, there are over one thousand persons on gratuitous relief in Behar and Chotanagpur. High prices are ruling the market and more rain is generally needed in all parts of India, but it is urgently wanted in the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

To Arrive To-morrow via Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, and Lady Pentland, arrived at Colombo this evening by the P. and O. Steamer "Simla" which sails for Madras on Sunday afternoon, arriving at Madras on Tuesday afternoon next.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col, W. C. C. Leslie becomes Cantonment Magistrate in the United Provinces.

Major E.T. Carmithen is posted to the North Western Frontier Province as Cantonment Magistrate.

Major G. L. Cattell becomes Cantonment Magistrate in Burma.

Major A. C. H. Smithett, 76th Punjabis, is promoted Lt. Colonel.

Major F. C. Nicolas, Punjab Commission, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Captain M. E. Sinclair, 99th Infantry, resigns the service.

Lt. Col. Charles Herbert retires from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer E. A. Vile has been granted three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Upton District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from 30th October, 1912.

Sanction has been accorded to the doubling of the line between the Bhoura Branch and Patherdih to link the Jherriah coalfields with the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to detailed surveys being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway administration for light feeder railways on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Vambori and Sheogaon in the Ahmedabad district, a distance of about 35 miles and from Pachora to Jamner in the East Khandesh district, a distance of about 32 miles. These surveys will be known as the Vambori-Sheogam and Pachora-Jamner Railway Survey respectively.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" were Brigadier General Sir Gerald Kitson, C.M.G., and Genera) W. G. and Mrs. Bunbury.

THEOSOPHICAL SCANDAL.

Father Claims Possession of his Two Sons.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

A plaint has been admitted before Mr. P. A. Booty, District Judge, Chingleput, in which the plaintiff is Mr. G. Narayaniah, a Government pensioner residing in Triplicane, and the defendant is Mrs. Annie Besent., President of the Theosophical Society, Adyar. The plaint sets out that in 1909 the plaintiff who was a member of the society was invited by Mrs. Besent to do the work of Assistant Correspondence Secretary of the Esoteric Section, which office he accepted without remuneration. Plaintiff took his two sons with him, J. Krishnamurthi, aged 17, and J. Nilyananda, aged 14, and lived at the Theosophical quarters in South Adyar in Chingleput District. Mr. L. W. Leadbeater of the Theosophical Society undertook the education of the boys, but as the plaintiff was dissatisfied with the moral and intellectual education which his sons were receiving at Adyar. Mrs. Besant promised to take the boys to England and educate them there. In 1911 defendant told plaintiff that the boys were making rapid spiritual progress and were approaching initiation by Masters, a set of superhuman Gurus living on the eastern slopes of the Himalayas. Plaintiff further states that his elder son was deified as Lord Christ or Lord Maitreya and renamed Aleyone. He was supposed also to have written a book at the feet of the Masters when he was not able to write even a decent English letters. All this the plaintiff thought was calculated to warp the moral nature of the boys and in July 1911 he demanded that his sons should be sent back to him. To this there was no reply. Mrs. Besant had left for in England and as he was the guardian of the minor boys he lodged the plaint for their return. The plaint was admitted and process issued.

THE "BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Calcutta also Demands Mr. Arnold's Release.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The following telegrams has been sent to-day to the Chairman of the Arnold Release Committee, Rangoon:—

"Calcutta Committee of the Institute of Journalists strongly support the movement for the release of Mr. Arnold. Signed J. E. Woolacott, Vice-President for India."

ELECTRIFIED RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

The Karachi Port Trustees are considering the desirability of endeavouring to secure the services of Mr. Merz, the well known electrical railway export, to report upon the practicability of electrifying the whole of the terminal railway system of Karachi Harbour and Port. This action follows the announcement that Bombay contemplates a similar enterprise.

A HOWRAH MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

A wealthy Punjabi living at Howrah was found some days ago murdered in his house and had evidently been hacked to death with an axe. His name was Raja Ram Pundit and he was a contractor under the Bengal Nagpur Railway. His servant named Gouri has disappeared and Rs. 2,000 in cash and a much larger sum in jewellery and promissory notes is missing from his room.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Admiralty has issued orders for the sloop "Espiegle," Commander Cecil Maxwell-Lefroy, to be recommissioned for further service with the East Indies Squadron. A new crew will be drawn from the Chatham Depot, and sent to Aden, where the recommissioning is to take place, by the cruiser "Gibraltar" which has been detailed for relief service and leave Chatham about the 23rd inst., on that errand. The "Espiegle" was recommissioned at Devonport in September, 1910, for her present spell of service in East Indian waters.

Commander Wilfrid Nunn has been appointed to the command of the "Espiegle," on recommissioning. Commander Nunn, who is a first class navigating officer, joined the service in 1887, was promoted lieutenent in 1893 and commander in 1907.

The "Espiegle," which carried a crew of 113 all told, has done some very useful work since she went on the station, her light draught, which is only 11 feet, enabling her to get through the shallows of the Persian Gulf and along the coast line generally where a heavier ship could not safely go. She is one of four sisters—the others being the "Odin," serving with the East Indies Squadron, and the "Merlin" and "Pantome" which are employed on surveying service on the China and Australia stations respectively.

Captain F. W. Gaulfeild has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Fox, East Indies Squadron, in relief of Captain Hames C. Tancred. The new skipper of the Fox has been in the fleet for over twenty-seven years, and at his promotion examination took five "Firsts." He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, and captain in December, 1908.

Lieutenant C. H. Heath, has been appointed to the "Fox" in command of the armed launch "Minor" operations against the gun runners. Lieutenant Heath, who was recently serving aboard the battleship Triumph, Mediterranean Fleet, has seven years' naval experience and reached his present rank in May, 1910.

The Army Council have decided to allow County Associations to raise "Corps of Guides" as part of the Technical Reserve, Territorial Force.

The resignation of contract appointments by medical men continues. Already 6,042 doctors have resigned 22,729 appointments, and the number who have not resigned in the same areas is only 243.

At a united demonstration of the Churches and Synagogues, held in the Lyceum Theatre, a resolution was passed unanimously asking that the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill be passed in its original form.

BALKAN CONFLAGRATION.

GREAT BULGARIAN VICTORY 100 MILES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

FALL OF KIRK KILISSEH AFTER A SEVERE FIGHT.

SCUTARI SURROUNDED AND BOMBARDED BY MONTENEGRINS.

BULGARIAN PREMIER SAYS PEACE IS STILL POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Telegrams that arrived in Bombay late last night from the seat of the war were important. Summarised briefly, they described.—

The effects of the Bulgarian success at Kirk Kilisseh where they lost 3,000 men.

Announced that the Montenegrins had surrounded Skutari (in Albania);

Attributed to the Bulgarian Premier the statement that the Powers could even at this late stage bring about peace in the Balkan Peninsula;

The Greeks sustained a sharp set-back at Arta owing to a night surprise by the Turks.

SOFIA, Oct. 24.

The Bulgarians have captured Kirk Kilisseh. The Turks made a sortie, yesterday, north-east of Adrianople but lost heavily, leaving twelve guns on the field.

The Bulgarians, three to five miles from the fortress, are fortifying their positions. They have captured hundreds of prisoners.

SOFIA, LATER.

The Turkish garrison of fifty thousand men, and two pashas, were captured at Kirk Killisseh.

Telegrams from Adrianople say that there is continuous rain throughout the seat of war. The Turks claim two successes.

SOFIA, Oct. 25.

Kirk Kilisseh fell at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Turks retired in disorder in the direction of Bunar Hissai, fifteen miles south-east. They left a battery of quickfirers and quantities of ammunition and stores.

Official despatches do not confirm the taking of 50,000 prisoners at Kirk Killisseh, but merely state that many Turks were captured.

CONTRARY TURKISH VERSION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 24th inst., says:—It is officially announced this afternoon that the battle was resumed this morning along the whole line from Adrianople to Kirk Kilisseh.

An official communique issued this evening, says that the Ottoman army opposing the Bulgarians eastward of the River Tunja is in retreat.

The Tunja flows south, joining the river Maritza at Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, LATER.

The War Office explains that the Turkish offensive movement eastward of the river Tunja, on Wednesday, was unsuccessful because the Turks encountered the main force of the Bulgarians. The latter had also left a covering force in front of Adrianople, which attempted to work round the Turkish rear and menace communications with Constantinople.

Mahmud Mukhtar attempted to deliver a surprise attack, but when he found that the enemy was in infinitely superior strength he did not push it, but retired in good order to positions further south.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Turkish War Office issues the following communique with reference to Kirk Kilisseh:—

"In order to gain time pending the arrival of reinforcements, the Eastern Army attacked the heads of the Bulgarian columns, also the flank, compelling them to retreat. The object thus achieved, the Turkish forces afterwards abstained from engaging in a regular battle, because the issue would have been doubtful. They, therefore, retired in good order in the direction from which reinforcements were coming. With a view, however, to disguising the object of these tactics, some of our detachments delivered fierce attacks. The Bulgarian counter-attacks were gloriously withstood.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.

All non-combatants, not possessing two months' provisions, have been ordered to leave Adrianople. Many are already arriving in Constantinople. All the inhabitants who are able to do so are leaving Uskub.

THE BULGARIAN GAINS AND LOSSES.

SOFIA, Oct. 25.

Bulgarian losses at Kirk Kilisseh and around Adrianople are unofficially estimated at three thousand.

SOFIA, Oct. 25.

In addition to prisoners, the number of which is uncertain, quantities of guns, rifles, ammunition and provisions were captured at Kirk Kilisseh.

The Bulgarians expect now that they will have less difficulty in cutting communications between Adrianople and Constantinople. It is hoped that they will be in possession of the former in a few days.

The Turks are doing their utmost to stem the Bulgarians and all forces are being withdrawn from Asia Minor and concentrated towards Adrianople.

INTERESTING SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The assaults on Kirk Kilisseh began on Monday and lasted without intermission for twelve hours, when torrents of rain fell and the troops rested until Thursday afternoon. Meanwhile the Turks were kept engaged along the whole front, by which the main objective of the Bulgarians was concealed.

The question is now asked whether the Bulgarian plan is to mask Adrianople and march direct on Constantinople. In this connection, the doings of the force advancing along the coast of the Black Sea excite curiosity.

"PEACE CAN SOON BE CONCLUDED."

SOFIA, Oct. 25.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, the Bulgarian Premier said that the significance of the fall of Kirk Kilisseh lay in the fact that the elite of the Turkish troops under the ablest generals were there. If they failed to hold that stronghold they would scarcely do better further south. The Premier deprecated the mischievous talk of a war of extermination. If the Powers were sincerely desirous of pacifying the Balkan Peninsula, peace could soon be concluded.

REJOICING IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Oct. 25.

The news of the capture of Kirk Kilisseh was received here with great rejoicing. Church bells were pealed and the city was decked with flags. Crowds, bearing the flags of the Confederacy, paraded the streets, cheering and singing the national hymn outside the royal palace, the Legations of allies and British and Russian Legations. The crowd met the Greek Minister in the street and carried him back shoulder-high.

EXPERTS AND THE SUCCESS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Although the military experts make some reservations respecting what still awaits the Bulgarians at Adrianople and from the field armies, the consensus of opinion is that the capture of Kirk Kilisseh marks a success of capital importance inspiring the Bulgarians with faith in their own qualities and leadership of Generals Savoff, Dimitrieff and Ivanoff, who took great risks and won, while the Turks must have suffered a severe shock to their morale from the defeat after prolonged and desperate fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Porte has decided to raise import duties from 11 per cent. to 14 per cent.

THE SERVIAN CAMPAIGN.

Turkish Batteries Annihilated at Kumanovo.

BELGRADE, Oct. 24.

It is officially stated that the Servians have captured Kumanovo after three days' fighting in which the Turkish batteries were annihilated.

LATER.

Describing the fighting south of Prepolatz on the 18th instant, wounded men here say that an artillery duel with heavy rifle fire went on for thirteen hours. The Turks got to within 150 yards of the Servians, who leaped from their trenches and attacked the Turks with the bayonet. The Turks left over a thousand dead.

The Servian losses were considerable though not so severe.

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.

The Servians have occupied Sienitza.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The opinion is expressed by the War Office in Constantinople that after the crushing defeat at Kumanovo the Servians need no longer be reckoned with.

The capture of Kumanovo is thus evidently unknown in Constantinople.

THE ROAD TO USKUB.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The brilliant capture of Kumanovo by the Servians in the face of a splendid and obstinate defence, leaves the road open to Uskub, where the Turks are expected to make a firm stand. But the victorious Servians, who are encouraged by their own successes in Novi Bazar and by those of their allies, will encounter at Uskub a garrison disheartened by the disorderly retreat from Kumanovo under the fire of the Servian Creuzot guns, which proved extraordinarily effective.

The occupation of Sienitza and other places in the Sandjak of Novi Bazar is noticeable in view of the fact that Servian administrators are being appointed to the occupied towns.

SET-BACK FOR THE GREEKS.

Night Surprise by the Turks at Arta.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Greeks had a sharp set-back at Arta. The Turks surprised them at night and drove them back from the defile of Kumutsades. This, however, does not affect the general situation.

The Greek Crown Prince formally entered Serfidje, yesterday, amid the cheers of the army and the Christian population.

The newspapers in Athens hitherto have adopted a waiting attitude, but they are now loud in their praises of the Prince's Generalship.

The Greek victories are ascribed to the rapidity of movements of infantry and cavalry, and the precision of long-range guns.

MONTENEGRINS AND SCUTARI.

Investing Army Arrives within a Few Miles.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Montenegrins have reached to within 8½ miles of Scutari. Two days' heavy rain has hampered operations.

The King and his three sons held a council of war at which Prince Mirko was appointed to the command of the Zeta Brigade. Addressing the troops, he said, "We are almost under the walls of the famous town of Scutari. My father, the supreme war lord, commands me to lead you there and to bring liberty and new life to the people."

The King then embraced and bade farewell to his sons, and wished the troops a rapid success.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

RIEKA (So. MONTENEGRO,) Oct. 25.

The Montenegrin infantry, yesterday morning, under cover of artillery, attacked Scutari,

but encountered an annihilating fire from the Turkish guns and were compelled to retreat. They, however, immediately prepared for a renewal of the attack on three sides. The Crown Prince and staff had a narrow escape from a shell which burst within ten yards.

LATER.

The Montenegrins have surrounded Scutari and have begun the bombardment.

THE DARDANELLES.

Sir E. Grey cannot say Straits will not be Closed.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that the Government was doing its utmost to secure continuance of the passage for neutral ships through the Dardanelles, but it would be necessary to have an understanding with both belligerents before he could say definitely that there was no danger of the straits being closed.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Asked whether there would be an appeal to an impartial tribunal in the case of a British ship being seized and condemned by a prize court in Greece or Turkey, and whether Britain had made representations to Turkey on the subject, Sir Edward Grey said that such a tribunal did not exist. The only course was the establishment of an International Court of Appeal, such as was contemplated at the Hague Conference in 1907. Britain was anxious for such a court, but until it was established was not able to secure an appeal.

TURKEY'S "NEW ENEMY."

Categorical Denial by Kiamil Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 25.

Kiamil Pasha denies making the remarks attributed to him by a London paper, to the effect that Turkey was threatened by a new enemy, and appealed to England to use her influence to see that Turkey was not simultaneously attacked in another quarter.

WAR NOTES BY THE MAIL.

The Alleged Madness of the Montenegrins.

"Linesman," the famous military critic and war correspondent of the "Daily Mail," contributes the following striking article to that journal. He appears to be one of those who regard the Balkans' essay as futile :—

War! Once more then the hydra has lifted a head and Europe cowers under its fiery jowl, cowers somewhat shamefacedly, moreover, for her boasted conferences, conscience concerts and other forms of chatter are plainly no Hercules, except in strength of lung. Yet the old story contains a hint, as they all do. The god himself, it will be remembered, was beaten until he thought of applying fire to the sheared necks to prevent their sprouting again. So nothing but a general declaration of war can avert this war.

A universal shout of "Halt!" would be a fine opening chorus for this precious concert, but notaing is heard but a little fiddling and scraping in the Chancelleries, a little tentative tuning of instruments said to have been long in full unison, and soon the paltry sounds of peace will be inaudible beneath the "drums and tramplings" of the stricken stage.

Act I has already opened into a gloomy mountainous scene, illumined fitfully by "great lightning." A little David of a State bounds and hurls a stone at a Goliath, who is just heaving himself up from sleep beneath the shadow of the hills. It is a plucky thing to do, and the spectators' sympathy is ever at the disposal of the smaller of the two combatants, especially if he be the assailant, but such an act argues one of two things in the aggressor—either he is mad or is certain of human support.

MUTUAL HATRED.

We say nothing of the assurance of Divine assistance, because that is as normal an "issue" with all contesting forces as the ammunition in their pouches. North and South America, France and Germany, Briton and Boer, each and all had the Lord on their side, we remember; and who is there on either flank of the Albanian Alps or the Danube who doubts that the Man of War will guide his battle? But with soldiers this really counts less than with official historians. The Moslem hates the Christian and vice versa, less because of his God than for his greed. The crusade or the jehad is really an afterthought "to give tone to what would otherwise be a mere vulgar brawl." It was not the Christianity but the invading presence of Lord Kitchener's zareba at Omdurman which urged the Emirs to pile their corpses up before his rifles. It is not the Christianity of the soldiery of Macedonia which will melt with hot blood the snows of the Balkans, but the desire for freedom, for autonomy, for self-assertion by States who wish to make or efface a mark in Europe, by little boys who think they have a big bullying boy at a disadvantage. Let us clear our minds of cant, especially of that cant so endemic nowadays—the cant of preconceiving "heroism" always in acts that are sometimes but not always heroic.

There is seldom anything noble, but much that is ignoble, in the pre-machinations of a war, and this war is no exception. The heroism is to come, and doubtless it will come in full measure, for of all the world's "born-soldiers," nearly all but the savages of Eastern Europe are dead.

Is Montenegro then absolutely assured of support by the other small boys of its party? By no means.

Nothing has been more striking in this affair than the real tenuity of the apparently solid pact between the Balkan States, and small wonder, for the cement has not in it the glutin of a mutual love, but only the weaker ingredient of a mutual hatred. War Offices—notoriously the least adaptable of human organisations—which have been brought up to regard one another with suspicion, cannot link hearts and hands at a moment's notice. Unity in short in a military sense is practically impossible in the Balkans at present, and unity is the one thing essential to success. Let the little boys beware of pushing each other singly to the front.

TURKEY'S POSITION.

Turkey, "surrounded" on paper (and "in papers"), holds in reality and in the field interior lines of inestimable military value. She has soldiers in plenty who know well how to fight. She has behind her, safe from all molestation in the provinces of Asia, reserves of such vast strength that when they are on the move to the front, she alone of all the combatants in the field can dismiss all fear for the lines of communication. She is rich—if not in cash, with men who will slave for nothing—if not in supplies, with men who cannot starve. She is at one within herself, despite recent troubles. There is not in all the world a nation of such internal solidarity as Turkey, or composed of millions so united in thought; or, what is equally valuable, in absence of thought. For allies to attack such a foe in detail would be madness, and if they be allies, this is just what has transpired.

Is Montenegro then mad? If a nation can indeed be indicted for lunacy, we believe this to be precisely the case. The act of offence from the Black Mountain is from every point of view not only political but military insanity. Supposing the Balkan States to be not, or not yet, actual allies, this ebullition on the part of the junior candidate might be supposed to be exactly calculated to give pause to the wavering councils of Athens, Sofia and Belgrade. That they are wavering is again beyond doubt. A zephyr would blow them one way or the other, and it would not be in the least surprising if this hot little blast from the south did not jolt them all safely again to the perpendicular. That it by itself will hurl them into war is inconceivable, unless they, too, be all crazy.

For in a strategical sense Montenegro's little effort is as ludicrous as the Jameson Raid, which in military perspective and proportion it greatly resembles. David's pebble has struck the mark indeed, but just where the nut is too hard for cracking. The temples of the Turkish giant lie, not there, but on the opposite side of that huge impassive visage.

A false strategical move at the outset of a campaign may mar the whole course for the offender. This particular mistake is so gross that it may actually deter the States from any campaign at all, partly because its own ill-effects and partly because its very grossness and precipitancy is certain evidence to all the world, including the common adversary, that anything like union between the "allies" has not yet been invented.

When Kruger was moving heaven and earth to bring the reluctant Free State into line of battle, one of his dashing young relatives announced his intention of leading a patrol across the Natal border in order to fire the pile, and thus force the Free Staters to come in. Kruger instantly had him arrested, for, said he: "We and they are not yet one, and the world will perceive it at once." Thus should the Balkan States have had Montenegro arrested. War may be wicked, but it need not be foolish, and to go to war because of the Black Mountain would be wicked because so foolish.

Of course it is possible, though we doubt it, that war may have already been definity decided upon.

In this case the Montenegrin outburst should at least delay instead of hastening it. The partner has given a bad lead; there is every reason not to persist in it. There is great danger with armies nowadays of being intoxicated with the speed of mobilisation. It is assumed that the army first in the field with full pouches and every button in position has already scored a victory over its opponent. It is not necessarily so. Such a host may well hurry into the arena, having neglected to bring with it just two "articles of store"—namely one commander-in-chief and one plan of campaign ; and it is just these that we suspect to be missing from the equipment of the Balkan States.

THE BALKAN ARMIES.

Mobilised but not Ready to Strike.

Unless help from the other Balkan States is quickly forthcoming, the military position of Montenegro will be one of extreme danger, remarked the "Daily Mail" on Oct. 10.

Her total fighting force is only fifty thousand men of whom not more than thirty thousand can be placed in the field. Against them Turkey has at Scutari (in Albania) the 24th Division, which should number about ten thousand regular troops. If a battle has really taken place at Berane, Turkey may have moved to that point one of the divisions of the 7th Army Corps from Mitrovitza, at the head of the railway, to Salonica, and may have placed at Berane over ten thousand men.

A third division, the 18th, was stationed at Divra a fortnight ago, and it has probably been moved upwards towards the Montenegrin frontier since the situation became serious. That would give Turkey about 30,000 troops on or near the frontier while she can also count upon substantial aid from the Musulmans among the Albanians, who are splendid guerillas and born fighting men. The help of these tribesmen will offset the attack of the Malissori, who have for the last five years been almost continually in insurrection against the Sultan.

There are two more divisions of Turkish troops at or near Uskub, both belonging to the 7th Corps, but their attention is likely to be required on the Servian frontier, in view of the menacing attitude of the Servian Government. Moreover, to reach the theatre of war they would have to effect a long and difficult march through a mountainous country.

It should be pointed out that the telegrams represent the Montenegrins to be attacking in two opposite directions—towards Berane and towards Scutari. Such action on their part would be a violation of the most elementary principles and is therefore most improbable. They may be expected to concentrate their efforts and not to scatter their army when undertaking so serious a business as battle with a formidable Turkish force. If the telegrams are correct, one or other attack is probably only a demonstration to keep the Turks engaged.

All the Balkan States should by now have completed their mobilisation, by which is meant the completion in their units of the various armies to their war strength. But the mobilisation proper is only one stage of the preparations for war. It is followed by the assemblage of units at the points whence the attack is to be delivered. This, in a country where there are few and bad, and the railways, where they exist, only single lines, is a matter requiring a considerable time—from five to twelve days.

In the war of 1870 the mobilisation—i.e. the bringing of the German units to war strength—occupied eight days. It began on July 15, but the German armies were not in a position to strike until August 6, when the first serious battles were fought. If Bulgaria and Servia equal the German record for speed, they should be in a position to open hostilities, about October 21.

[Bulgarian and Servian inactivity was broken into by the Turkish declaration on October 16. Ed. "B. G."]

THE ROLE OF RUSSIA.

The "Grazer Tagblatt" says to-day (October 10) that Montenegro will be the soonest ready with the mobilisation, as the centre of the country can be reached by every soldier within five or six days. The newspaper comments on the fact that Montenegro said only a week ago that she would act in agreement with Russia and take no steps calculated to displease St. Petersburg. Thus it is considered that Montenegro may be regarded as a gauge of events, and that Europe will soon know what role Russia is playing.

FAILURE OF THE POWERS.

German Uneasiness that the War will Spread.

The failure of the Powers to prevent war in the Balkans leads many German observers to fear that Europe's confidence that the war can be "localised" may prove equally misplaced, said a Berlin message on the same date.

Messrs. Krupp's organ, the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichen," voices to-night the anxieties which find expression in other quarters in some guarded language.

"The paramount question of the hour," it says, "is whether war can be confined to the Near East. Europe's diplomatists unanimously affirm that it can be, but diplomatists are not infallible. Our statesman wiseacres are so vehement in their assurances that the war will be 'localised' that the public unavoidably harks back to similar assurances in the past which were destined to prove illusory.

"We do not believe any of the Great Powers want war at this moment, but the actual Oriental antagonisms and the conflict of interests among the Powers are such that in a given emergency they will simply be compelled to go to war to safeguard their vital interests.

"'We are drifting into war,' said a famous British statesman of the nineteenth century in describing a condition of affairs analogous to that now confronting Europe. Certain States are already apparently preparing for all eventualities, Austria-Hungary's military credits, originally £12,500,000 are already swelled to £25,000,000, and are to be used not only for military but also for naval purposes. Italy proposes to replace 20,000 troops hitherto occupied in Tripoli on home soil within thirty days. What could be more significant?"

A SECRET COUNCIL.

Austrians' Grave View of Political Situation.

A special sitting of the Ministerial Council for Common Affairs, which was summoned at 10 p. m. yesterday, and which sat till 2 a. m., shows the extreme gravity attached by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the general European situation, wired a Vienna correspondent on Oct. 9.

The Council, as I telegraphed yesterday, had to discuss the supplementary military estimates urgently demanded by the War Office in view of the political tension. All the members of the two Governments attending the Council were sworn to secrecy regarding the proceedings, but it is known that no decision was reached, and that the Council was summoned to reassemble at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The estimates are said by a newspaper to total £17,500,000, of which about £10,0 0,0 0 0 is for the army and the rest for the navy. The Common Government is said to be desirous of submitting supplementary estimates to the Delegationes (the joint Austro-Hungarian Assembly) to-morrow for ratification. It is, therefore, believed that this afternoon's Council will vote at any rate the yearly quota of the Government's demands.

A night sitting of the Council for Common Affairs is quite extraordinary, and has excited considerable comment in political circles.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

Strenuous Efforts to Limit the Conflict.

At the French Foreign Office it was believed that Bulgaria and Servia, respecting the rules of international diplomacy, would not declare war on the Porte before forwarding their replies to the Note delivered to them by the representatives of Russia and Austria, wrote a Paris correspondent on October 9.

On the other hand, a despatch received in Paris from Constantinople last evening gives the impression that a declaration of war by the Bulgars is imminent. It states that the archives of the Bulgarian Legation in the Turkish capital have been entrusted to the keeping of the Russian Embassy.

It is suggested that Bulgaria, not wishing to be personally responsible for the opening of hostilities, urged on Montenegro, with the double object of exercising a supreme pressure on Turkey and enabling the Sofia Government to reply to the Powers: "Your intervention comes too late. Our friends the Montenegrins are at war. We are obliged to follow them."

The Porte, however, is hardly expected to be deceived by this manœuvre, for, says the "Temps" "if Turkey believes she has only the valiant but small army of Montenegro to deal with, she will not feel the slightest concern, nor will she in any way modify her decisions. It will take more than that to influence her—it will take a general conflict."

M. Poincare, having made great, if unsuccessful, efforts to maintain peace in the Balkans, is now, with the co-operation of his colleagues in the European Chancelleries, devoting all his energies to limiting the conflict to the area within which he believes diplomacy may yet prove effective.

EFFECT IN LONDON.

Heavy Declines in International Securities.

Never during the present Balkan crisis (wrote the City Editor of the "Daily Mail' on October 10,) has the London market in international securities been more acutely depressed that it was yesterday.

The actual volume of selling encountered in the market was not particularly heavy, but the latest war news created so much anxiety that dealers marked down prices ruthlessly in all directions. There was still no sign of panic, but severe declines were suffered by nearly all the inter-Bourse favourities, and in the Foreign market quite a slump occurred.

A decided improvement in the general tone developed towards the close, but the rally was nothing like sufficient to wipe out the effects of the collapse which prices suffered in the earlier part of the day. Weakness, too, again returned in the dealing in the Street after hours, Americans being sold by Wall Street with a very free hand.

The war cloud at last overshadowed even Consols, which at one time showed a loss of a quarter, and Berlin again turned out Canadian Pacific shares, which dropped quite three points. Rio Tintos, a Paris speciality, at one time showed a loss of four points.

The heavy fall which occurred in the "war" stocks themselves is shown in the following statement which compares yesterday's closing prices with those of the previous day in the case of a few of the principal stocks :—

CLOSING PRICES.

	Yesterday.	Tuesday.	Fall.
Bulgarian 5 per cent.	96	98	2
Do. 4½ per cent. 1909....	82	85	3
Greek 5 per cent. 1881 ...	51	53	2
Do. 5 per cent. 1884 ...	51	53	2
Do. 4 per cent. Rentes ...	40	43	3
Do. 5 per cent 1890 ...	51	53	2
Montenegro 6 per cent. ...	77½	87 1-2	10
Servian 4 per cent. ...	81	83	2
Turkish 4 per cent. Unified,	83	86	3
Do. 4 per cent. 1903 ...	73	76	3
Do. 4 per cent. 1909 ...	73	77	4

Montenegro Bonds, which were quoted nominally from 10 to 15 points wide, at one time showed a loss of 20 points. It is, of course, extremely difficult to deal at all, and there was again no official record of any business having been transacted.

The outcome of the settlement now in progress on the Stock Exchange is awaited with much anxiety. Owing to the possibility of trouble rumours of a failure in Paris were current in London yesterday.

"TO SET THE WORLD ABLAZE."

A Violent Protest to the King of Montenegro.

M. d'Estournelles de Constant, who was secretary to the International Commission for the Delimitation of Montenegro, has addressed the following open letter to King Nicolas of Montenegro :

To his Majesty, the King of Montenegro,
at Podgoritza.

Paris, Oct 10.

Sir,—The thirty years and more which have elapsed since the Treaty of Berlin and the European Commission on delimitation, of which I was the secretary, would release me from diplomatic secrecy if, besides that, your Majesty did not oblige all honest men to protest against your fresh declaration of war against Turkey.

I invoke the testimony of my colleagues on the Commission, who had, like myself, in 1879 and 1880, the ungrateful task of despoiling Albania of the territories which you had not conquered. I invoke the testimony of my English colleague, Sir Vincent Caillard, who is still alive. We were together at Podgoritza amid the lamentable ruins which your incendiaries had caused. We were all more or less ashamed to note that the peace of the world was compromised for your sole profit and for what you called your glory. We saw that the war which you provoked was not your ambition, but your trade.

Time has passed; you begin again; and you threaten afresh to set the world afire in order to cook your egg. You have no contradictors under your regime in unpeopled Montenegro; it is a great pity, for by them you would receive, without delay, the chastisement which you deserve and which the judgment of the civilized world reserves for you.

I shall at least have fulfilled a duty by writing to you that which you cannot hear, and which is the sentiment of everyone who knows your unhappy country.

D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

French Senator, formerly Secretary to the European Commission for the delimitation of Montenegro.

A GOOD MAP.

Quite the best map of the war region we have seen is that reproduced in the "English Mail" yesterday. This map is a complete and authoritative geographical guide covering the whole ground of the present conflict and probable future extensions. Everything essential to the proper understanding of the situation day by day is contained in the map.

MOSLEMS AND WAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 25.

News from the seat of war is being consumed in Calcutta with great eagerness. Since the outbreak of the war newspaper circulation has quadrupled and newsboys are driving a roaring trade. Several leaflets containing war news are being daily issued in the evening in Urdu, Arabic and Persian, and are largely patronised by Mahomedans.

MYSORE ELEPHANT HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT 25.

In connection with the khedda operations for catching elephants so that the destruction of crops in the Shimoga district may be stopped, one or two wild herds have been rounded up. Most of them, broke back but three huge tuskers were, on Wednesday last, successfully stockaded in the Hingavelli jungle, fifty miles from Shimoga. Roping will not take place till His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore's pleasure is known.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Cholera Outbreak at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

PROSECUTION OF A PARSEE DOCTOR.

As a sequel to the outbreak of cholera in the Taj Mahal Hotel, Dr. N. J. Billimoria was charged at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with failing to notify the Municipal authorities of an infectious case, cholera, which had come to his knowledge.

Mr. Acworth, representing Dr. Billimoria, objected that the summons was very vague in terms and he wished that the charge had been more fully explained.

Mr. Kemp said the charge was one of failing to give notice of a case of cholera that had occurred in the Taj Mahal Hotel, though Dr. Billimoria had attended the patient.

Mr. Acworth:—What case of cholera did he treat knowing it to be actual cholera?

Mr. Dunlop:—I propose to prove that there were dangerous cholera cases on the 14th and 15th and that he (Dr. Billimoria) failed to notify them to the authorities.

Mr. Acworth:—The Municipal Act certainly does not override the Criminal Procedure Code, and the accused has a right to know the particulars of the offence with which he is charged.

His Worship said Dr. Billimoria had, it seemed, treated certain cholera cases at the hotel and failed to send information to the Municipal authorities.

Mr. Acworth :—The disease was certainly not flying about. There might have been a case of cholera in the hotel. It was not the case that the hotel had the disease, but a certain man brought the disease to the hotel. They wished they could name the man. There was no law that a doctor should inform the authorities when he casually heard of a case of cholera. He must have treated the case to be legally cognisant of it. The charge must refer to a particular person and not a particular place.

Mr Acworth further asked the Court to note that the charge had not been explained to the accused, and the prosecution were not disposed to do so.

The Magistrate:—If the doctor treats the case he is the more under an obligation to report it but even if he is merely cognisant of the case he ought to inform the authorities.

Mr. Acworth said that the date of the case must also be stated.

Mr. Dunlop said the case occurred on the 14th of October.

Accused was then charged with failing to inform the authorities of a case of cholera which occurred on the 14th October last in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The accused pleaded "not guilty."

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Dunlop for the prosecution witness said:—With the assistance of my usual Municipal staff I supervise all preventive measures against all infectious diseases. The Municipal Act says that all medical practitioners must notify all infectious cases coming to their knowledge. There are five horse ambulances provided by the Corporation.

It is of the very greatest importance that all cholera cases should be notified as early as possible because it is a dangerous disease and liable to be transmitted from one person to another occupying the same house. The best way to prevent its spread is at once to remove attacked persons to hospital, to disinfect their things and the room, and place all contacts under segregation.

It was of special importance that cases in the Taj Mahal Hotel should immediately be reported as the servants might carry the disease all over the city. They were going about everywhere and some of them had certainly had mild attacks of cholera.

At 9-40 on the 15th of October the registrar of the district in which the hotel is, informed me that there had been cases of cholera among the servants of the Taj Mahal Hotel. I proceeded to the servants' quarters in the hotel on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m., after first sending my assistants at 3-30. I inspected the premises where the affected servants lived and took meals, and I talked to some of the servants. I knew Dr. Billimora was in charge of the medical arrangements of the Taj Mahal Hotel. Up to that time I had received no information from Dr. Billimoria about the cholera cases.

On the 16th I addressed Dr. Billimoria, asking him why he had failed to notify the cases of cholera in the hotel that he had attended. Next day the doctor came to my office and said that he did not know that it was his duty to do so. I pointed out to him that a doctor of his position who was in charge of a big hotel ought to know his duties and obligations to his employers and the public.

When I asked him why he had sent the cholera patient in a public conveyance to the Arthur road hospital, he said he did not know that there were public municipal conveyances to carry the infected men.

THE DOCTOR'S LETTER.

A letter, dated the 18th of October from Dr. Billimora to the complainant, was here produced. In it Dr. Billimora said that a dining room waiter in the Taj Mahal named Albuquerque complained to him at his rooms in Green's Mansions that he was suffering from diarrhœa, and that he had taken some rice, curry and salmon. Dr. Billimora prescribed some medicine for him and told him to remain some time on milk diet. Half an hour afterwards another waiter arrived at his rooms and said Albuquerque had vomitted several times. Dr. Billimoria examined the waiter and asked him to continue taking the medicine given to him with ice. Next day he found that Dr. Meyer was attending the patient and he withdrew from the case.

Mr. Dunlop next produced the letter written by the accused to the press and Dr. Turner said that the explanation by Dr. Billimoria in that letter differed from what he had said to witness at his office. In his office they had discussed the case as one of cholera.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth Dr. Turner said there was a distinction between cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, but cases of the latter cases should be looked upon with great suspicion. Dr. Billimoria and the witness discussed the case of Albuquerque in his rooms 48 hours after the case.

Albuquerque at 8-30 or 9 a. m. on the 14th went with a companion to Dr. Billimoria on the third floor of Green's Mansions from the Taj to consult the doctor. Albuquerque then told Dr. Billimoria that he had diarrhœa. Dr. Billimoria prescribed medicine for him and Albuquerque returned to the hotel on foot and used the medicine.

Could the case be diagnosed as a case of cholera offhand? Suppose he told you that he had taken tinned Salmon.—I would have certainly taken this into consideration.

Would it not be like a case of ptomaine poisoning at the first stage—premonitory stage?—Yes.

Is it not the case that a patient having passed the first stage could not walk so easily?—That is so. Dr. Billimora was sent for again and he diagnosed the case as diarrhœa and the diagnosis might have been a mistaken one.

If the case was one of acute diarrhœa there was no obligation to report the case?—No.

So the case of Albuquerque depends upon whether Dr. Billimoria diagnosed it as a case of cholera or diarrhœa?—Yes.

Mr. Acworth.—What is the charge? Are we charged with not informing the authorities knowing it to be a case of cholera?—On Monday at 3 p.m. a telephone message was received saying that the patient had been removed.

Do you know where the message came from? Are you sure that it came from the Taj Mahal Hotel?—Yes. I am sure it came from the Taj Mahal and that the patient was removed from the Taj Mahal.

Can you show that Dr. Billimoria treated the patient for cholera?—I can show that the doctor treated him twice for cholera. He must have treated him for an infectious disease. Dr. Billimoria did not report any more cases. Dr. Ratnagar informed me of some other cases. On the 15th morning Dr. Ratnagar informed me that he did get the case from Dr. Billimore. Dr. Ratnagar said he saw Dr. Billimoria. (Dr. Ratnagar was here asked to go outside the Court as he was to be called in the case.)

Afterwards (witness continued) Dr. Ratnagar told the witness that Dr. Billimoria had told him of the case in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Mr. Velinker asked the Court to put a question to the witness as to whether he went to the hotel to see to the sanitary arrangements.

An objection was raised to this and the question was not put.

Witness further said that he had seen the letter in the Press written by the Commissioner and that it was written on information supplied by witness to the Commissioner.

Mr. Kemp:—That letter ought to go in if questions are put in this matter.

MR. RADESCO'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. A. Rodesco, manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said :—

I am manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel. Dr. Billimore is the health officer of the hotel and he looks after the health of the residents. He also looks after the health of the servants, specially if a servant complains of ill health. On the 14th instant there was some trouble in the hotel and I saw Dr. Billimoria in the office. He reported that the patient was very ill upstairs. He believed that the patient, Mr. Murphy, was suffering from cholera, Dr. Billimora asked me if the case of the waiter suffering from diarrhœa had been reported to him. It was a case of violent diarrhœa. Dr. Billimora said that he had ordered the patient (the waiter) to be removed to hospital. He did not mention the name of any hospital. I was satisfied as I had already been informed by one of the reception clerks that the man had been sent to hospital. I then went upstairs to see Mr. Murphy who died in hospital after removal from the hotel.

Mr, Dunlop (to the witness)—Were there other cases in the hotel?—Three of the waiters also fell ill and Dr Billimoria saw them first. On the 15th I saw Dr Billimoria again when he was examining one of the waiters lying on the floor. The doctor said the waiter was suffering from cholera and he advised his immediate removal to hospital. It was a few minutes after the Health Officer came in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth witness said, Dr. Billimoria gets a certain sum to look after the inmates of the Taj Mahal and Green's Mansions. He gets only a retaining fee and lives in Green's Mansions. It is no part of his duty to look after the health of the inmates by going from room to room. I sent this letter (shown to him) asking the Health Department of the Municipality to disinfect the room. It was sent post-haste. It was despatched at 2-30 p. m., and the endorsement is in my hand-writing. It was written on the following day when the whole occurrence was quite fresh in my mind. Dr. Billimoria asked me whether I had heard of the case of the waiter Albuquerque. Francis D'Cunha and Albuquerque were removed to hospital. I do not remember if Dr. Billimoria said that he had ordered their removal either to their club or to hospital.

The case was adjourned to the 6th of November.

Mr. Dunlop appeared for the Corporation and Mr. Velinker watched the case on behalf of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

A CHEATING CLERK.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had before him on Friday a case in which one Y. K. Rangeri, a clerk of Messrs. Price, Wills, and Reeves systematically cheated his employers by entering false accounts about quantities of sand and gravel received for the use of the new docks. He opened a false day book and by presenting false bills drew out Rs. 185. Rangeri was charged with cheating, etc., under sections 420, 468 and 511 I. P. Code. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING MEAT WITHOUT LICENSE.

Before Mr. Oliveira at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Home placed one Sagia Mukunda on a charge of importing into Bombay from Kurla 29 pounds of raw meat without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 7 or in default of payment directed that he should undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF SARIS.

Before the same Magistrate Inspector Stenson placed Attajan Abdullajan and Sadukajan Fazal with being in possession of three saris which they were trying to sell. When questioned by the police sepoy on duty they were not able satisfactorily to explain how they came in possession of them. On the evidence adduced both the accused were convicted of having stolen the saris and were sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

ASSAULT BY MILL-HANDS.

Mr. Oliveira further disposed of a case in which Atmaram Rama and Balia Krishna, mill-hands, were charged with having on the 24th October assaulted one Dawloo Bhew with sticks.

Mr. Dubash defended the accused.

On the evidence the magistrate found that the accused had without any provocation severely assaulted the complainant with sticks. The motive for the assault was said to be party disputes in which the accused and the complain were siding with opposite parties.

Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ROBBING A BROTHER.

Mahomed Jaffer, aged 30, was charged before the same Magistrate by Superintendent Sanderson with having on the 12th October committed the offence of house-breaking, followed by theft of property, valued at Rs. 94.

On the evidence the Magistrate found that the accused was a brother of the complainant. The accused, however, was of a wild character and his brother stood in great fear of him. The complainant out of charity used to give the accused eight annas a day for his maintenance. The property robbed was pledged with a Marwari. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A SILVER WAIST CHAIN.

Inspector Fuller placed before Mr. Oliveira one Pandoo Raoji, a moochi, who had eleven previous convictions against him. The complainant, Shanker Tukaram, was asleep in the verandah of his house. The accused attempted to remove a silver waist chain from his body. The complainant was disturbed from his sleep, when the accused ran away. An alarm was raised and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FACTORIES ACT PROSECUTIONS.

Before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, Mr. William Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, Bombay, charged Mr. Kemraj Shri Kishandas, proprietor and occupier of the Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, Khetwadi road, with neglecting to keep registers prescribed under sections 35, 41, and 43 of the Indian Factories Act.

The manager of the press pleaded guilty and was fined Rs.5 in respect of each charge.

Mr. William Chambers then charged Raja Bahadhur Shivalalji Motilalji, owner and occupier of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mill, Tardeo, with neglecting to affix the notices and abstracts as required by section 36 of the Indian Factories Act, and further neglecting to fence the covers of the scutcher beaters and doors in accordance with rule 21(VI) as provided by section 18 of the same Act.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 2 in respect of the first offence and Rs. 50 in respect of the second offence.

Mr. Chambers next charged Mr. Hajee Mahomed, proprietor and occupier of the Elphinstone Mill Parel, under section 41 (a) of the Indian Factories Act, with neglecting to keep registers as required by the Act. He further charged Gopal Baboo, blow room jobber of the above mill, with neglecting to maintain in efficient order fastenings of beater cover doors of three scutchers.

Mr. Athavale, who appeared on behalf of the first accused, asked the Court to strike out the case against his client who was dead.

The charge against him was struck out. The second accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

Before the same Magistrate, Mr. William Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, Bombay, charged Mr. Dayabai Motilal, manager of Victoria Mill, Gamdevi, Bombay, for neglecting to keep up to date the register prescribed under section 35 of the Indian Factories Act, showing the shifts of the juveniles employed in that mill.

Mr. Vicaji appeared for the accused and explained that the omission was purely owing to an oversight.

The magistrate fined the manager Rs. 5.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Bonadu's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

General Rainfall in Madras and the Deccan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea is now off Bombay, but some distance from the coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras and the Deccan, fairly general in Malabar, South Bombay, the Deccan, local in the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in the North of Hyderabad. and Lower Burma.

Masulipatam and Port Blair record 2 inches ; Akyab and Aurangabad, each 1 inch ; and Bijapur, half an inch.

Forecast.—No large change.

Last night there was a sharp thunderstorm accompanied by a smart shower of rain which appreciably cooled down the temperature, which was high all day yesterday.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated October 23rd is published for information :—

At eight hours this morning disturbance a little south of latitude of Bombay, probably has not yet developed into a storm.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Karachi and drier at Bikaner. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are very lightly clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at the coast stations: the minimum is in defect at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0'13" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north-eastern and eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Amraoti and either equal to or below the average at other stations. Day temperature is in defect at Chanda; night temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, and local rain in Hyderabad; Bijapur has had 0'42," Belgaum 0'18" and Aurangabad 0'09" Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and in defect at Bijapur ; night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the south-east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Malabar and on the north Madras Coast, while the precipitation in the Konkan has been insignificant. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the northern half of the Peninsula, but a considerable decrease in the southern half. The only station reporting to-day rainfall exceeding one inch is Musulipatam. The change of wind direction at Bombay and Ratnagiri would indicate that the disturbance in the Arabian Sea, which appears now to be shallow, has moved north-westwards and may possibly recurve towards the Kathiawar Coast as disturbances of the season generally do.

Local rain is likely on the north Madras Coast and some showers in the Deccan, the Konkan and possibly in south-east Madras.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct 25.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 11th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at 10 o'clock, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Adams, Mr P J
Field, Lt-Col C W
Cobbold, Lt M F D
Bruce, Maj O B M Mrs nurse 2 infants
Moore, Mr P G Mrs and infant.
Peake, Mr H C
Newhouse, Mr C G Mrs
Bell, Mr H W Mrs
Lady Kitson's maid (Miss Grastart
Perfect, Mr G
Sewell, Mr J C
McCann, Mr A S
Ellis, Capt G O
Roughton, Mrs E M
Le Messurier, Capt G D Mrs
Woodhouse, Mr F S
Tudball, Miss E
Smith, Mr V
Biddick, Mr G A
Bliss, Mrs C V Master P M nurse
Spence, Mr R M
Allen, Mr A T
Farrell, Mr T Mrs
Hart, Mr F
Timmins, Mr J J
Price, Mr C S
Smith, Mrs L S
Jackson, Mr W H
Hickey, Mr E G M
Basak, Mr M N
Nehrhan, Mr
Mumme, Mr R T
Smith, Mr E R
Stewart, Mr J A
Wishart, Mr G
Sturrock, Mr L A
Watson, Mr R
Cobbe, Miss G
Walton, Mr J H
Ellis, Mrs Ven and infnt

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Kirkwood, Maj T M Mrs
Baker, Mr W
Mayo, Capt G L Mrs and infnt nurse
Villiers-Stewart Capt C H
Downing Mr G
Warburton, Mr H
Richardson, Col H L
Walker, Lt-Col W G
Pemberton, Lt S
Colgrave, Lt-Col E C B
Cartwright, Mr F B
Hunt, Mr C V
Rookes, Mr W
Waring, Mr M L and Mrs
Dods, Mr A W
O'Sullivan, Mr V D

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

From End to End of the Dominion.

A TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

The Duke of Connaught is turning eastward again after a tour in the Western Provinces of nearly six weeks' duration, writes the "Times" on October 12. His Royal Highness is, we know, almost as great a traveller as the King, and he was certain, as Governor-General of Canada, to lose no opportunity of seeing the country for himself and coming into touch with all classes of its people; but the actual extent of his activities is probably not realized in this little country, where Wick seems quite a long way from London and London almost as serious a journey from Penzance. The Dominion of Canada covers an area of almost four million square miles, but the Duke has been from end to end of it during the last three months.

Early in July, His Royal Highness travelled west to Winnipeg, the Gateway of the West, to open the Selkirk Centennial Exhibition and lay the corner-stone of the Silkirk Memorial. He was accompanied on that occasion only by Princess Patricia, for the Duchess of Connaught had barely left the Victoria Memorial Hospital at Montreal, after the sudden illness which caused so much anxiety in the early days of June. She was, however able to go with him to the Maritime Provinces towards the end of the month, and she has since been with him throughout his tour of the West, so that we hope with confidence that Her Royal Highness's recovery has been complete. The visit to the Maritime Provinces was described as a "holiday." In some respects no doubt, it was, and we have little question that in all respects it was a pleasure to the Duke, but the number of places visited and of public receptions gone through does not suggest the kind of holiday which commends itself to most public men. The most important of these public functions took place in August in Halifax, where the Duke was invited to dedicate the noble tower raised upon the north-west arm of the harbour to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the opening of the Nova Scotian Assembly. This Legislative Assembly was not indeed the first to be granted in the British Dependences. Bermuda has that honour, and Barbados follows close behind. But the Nova Scotian Assembly was the first in any colony which has since been welded with other colonies into one great self-governing whole. It was, therefore, a happy coincidence that the memorial ceremony should have fallen to the Duke of Connaught, who had so recently opened on His Majesty's behalf the latest of all the great British Parliaments, that of the South African Union.

From the Maritime Provinces, the Duke accompanied still by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, set out towards the end of August for the West. Pausing en route to see the striking progress made by Eastern enterprise at Sault Ste. Marie, which now owns the greatest steel works in the Dominions, he went on to the harbours at the head of Lake Superior, and thence made his way to Alberta, his route taking him northwards first to Edmonton, the capital, and then south through the centre of the province to Calgary. It is just east of Calgary, that the Canadian Pacific Railway has founded its great irrigation colony, and this whole enterprise was inspected by the Duke before he set his face for the Rocky Mountains. Weather unfortunately defeated his intention of going into camp with the North-West Mounted Police in the foothills of the Rockies, but the party stayed instead at Banff, and saw all the chief glories both of Rockies and Selkirks on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Banff and Vancouver. Many travellers are content at that point to enjoy the beauties of Vancouver and Victoria and the lovely sound between them, but the Duke also travelled north up the coast to Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is to run, like the Canadian Northern, through the Yellowhead Pass. Perhaps only those who have travelled it will realize the extent of this magnificent tour; and it is not completed yet for the Duke has other centres yet to visit on his way back to Ottawa. Everywhere, moreover, his reception has been fervent, and the impression left by his direct and simple bearing profound. Our Special Correspondent has borne witness to this impression again and again, and it was well interpreted by our Canadian Correspondent in an article which was published in "The Times" two months ago. "What impresses Canadians," our Correspondent wrote, "is his simplicity and sincerity, and his manifest aversion to wordy platitude and demagogic adulation. What he is doing is to interpret the Throne to Canada and to reveal the natural alliance between Royalty and democracy which English people understand." We may add that this impression is heightened by the spirit and substance of his speeches, which have seldom or never touched on controversial issues, but have always nevertheless contained a personal quality and point of view to distinguish them from purely conventional replies. It is remarkable that at Victoria, the Duke received a deputation of three hundred Canadians who had settled in Seattle, across the border, and had most of them, our Correspondent told us, become American citizens. Good citizens no doubt they are, but we are glad that the old ties were strong enough to bring them a five hours' voyage across the sound to honour the representative and kinsman of the King.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct. 8.

Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen. J. Adye, C.B., to be a Major-Gen. in charge of Administration, vice Major-Gen. R. M. Buck, C.B. (Oct. 1).

Col. E. H. Hemming, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Director at the War Office, vice Col. J. H. Cowan (Oct. 1).

Capt. J. T. Weatherby, Oxfordshire and Bucks. L.I., to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, and to be seconded (Sept. 23).

Capt. F. L. Festing, Northumberland Fusiliers, is attached to the General Staff (graded Brigade Major), and to be seconded (Oct. 1).

Establishments.

School of Gunnery—Major E. B. Macnaghten, R.A., to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st class (Oct. 1)

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Capt. H. M. Appleton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers (Sept. 21; Superny. Capt. A. M. Turner is restored to the establishment (Sept. 21).

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Lieut. N.G. S. McGrath, from R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut. (Oct. 9).

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Sec. Lieut. R. G. Peak, to be Lieut (Sept. 7).

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Capt C Fane, DSO to be Major Sept 25.

13th Hussars—Lieut J H Hind to be Capt Sept 25 Sec Lieut A M Sassoon to be Lieut Sept 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Sergt-Major Instructor J C Doyle to be Qrmr. with the hon rank of Lieut Oct 9.

Infantry.

R Scots Lothian Regt—Corporal F O St. John, from Gordon Highlanders, to be Sec Lieut Oct 9.

R Fusiliers City of London Regt—Sec Lieut J Empson to be Lieut Sept 4.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut W J N Cheatle to be Lieut Aug 26.

E Surrey Regt—Capt L Murray is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Sept 14; Superny. Capt L J Le Fleming is restored to the establishment Sept 14.

Dorset Regt—Lieut F H B Rathborne to be Capt Sept 7.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Major R H Hayes to be Lieut-Col vice Brevet Col E W M Norie, ADC to the King, who has been appointed to the Staff Sept 28.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt—Lieut R P Culver to be Adjutant Oct 5.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The following Lieuts. confirmed in their rank:—G F Stevenson, F B Hayes, W Halstead, F Hogg, R F Stirling.

Memoranda.

Col A B C Williams, Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen while employed as Director of Supplies and Transport in India Sept 1.

The following officers are placed on the Half-pay List—Col A W Money, C B, on vacating his appointment as a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office Sept 21 Lieut-Col F W Kerr, D S O, on completion of his period of service on the Staff Oct 6.

Lieut-Col F W Kerr, D S O, to be Col Mar 7.

Qrmr. and Hon Lieut J T McElwee, R E, is granted the hon rank of Capt Oct 9.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry—J G Edgar, late Cadet, Durham University O T C to Sec Lieut Oct 9.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R Field Artillery—S G Harbord to be Sec Lieut on) probation) (Oct.1).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

R Anglesey—Lieut H F B S Moore, R E, to be Adjutant (Aug 23).

Infantry.

3rd Batt Duke of Cornwall's L I—L W Murphy to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 1).

3rd Batt Hampshire Regt—R M Colebrook late Cadet Sergt, Malvern College, O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 9).

3rd Batt Black Watch (R Highlanders)—Sec Lieut (on probation N Graham is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Essex Regt—Lieut C F de la F de Salis resigns his commission (Oct 9).

4th Batt Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major G T B Wilson, retired pay, late Highland L I, to be Lieut-Col (Oct 9).

3rd Batt R Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lieut (on probation) A J MacGillicuddy is confirmed in his rank.

Admiralty, 9th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1895. Lieutenant Arthur Ashby Philbrick has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908:—Engineer Rear-Admiral John Stocker Sanders, C.B., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Gunners have this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—Elwin Henry Neale. William Robert Bidgood. John MacKay and John Dick Jamieson.

Admiralty, 10th October.

Assistant Paymaster James Meade Longhnan Cusack has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Frederick William Mace, retired, to be Commander on the Retired List. Dated 9th October.

War Office, 11th October.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Edward M. Perceval, D.S.O., from the Half-pay List, to be Assistant Director of Movements at the War Office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Kerr, D.S.O., Dated 6th October.

Major James Farquhar, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain for Artillery, vice Major W. H. F. Weber, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st October.

Establishment.

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Major Thomas H. M. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Physician and Surgeon, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Windle, M.B. Dated 1st October.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers); Second Lieutenant Joshua R. Gower, from The East Yorkshire Regiment, to the Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th October.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Herbert G. Godson resigns his commission. Dated 12th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery, Captain James A. Butchart is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 28th September.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards, Supernumerary Captain. The Honourable Lesley J. P. Butler is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd October.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major Harry R. Bottomley to be Major. Dated 2nd October.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Paul R. M. Alexander to be Captain. Dated 19th September, 1912.

Lieutenant Thomas D. Shafto to be Adjutant. Dated 1st October.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain George L. Crossman, D.S.O. is restored to the establishment. Dated 4th September.

The Cheshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Wilfred L. E. R. Dugmore is restored to the establishment. Dated 16th September.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Major Charles S. H. Waymouth retires on retired pay. Dated 12th October.

Captain Frederick W. Radcliffe to be Major. Dated 12th October.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), The date of appointment of Lieutenant Thomas R. Aldworth as Adjutant is 9th September, 1912, and not as stated in the Gazette of 6th August.

The Gordon Highlanders, Supernumerary Captain William W. MacGregor is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd October.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain William H. McCowan is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 7th July.

The Army Service Corps.

First Class Staff-Serjeant-Major William Laurie to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 12th October.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel John R. Dodd, M.B, Half-Pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 12th October.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald J. Windle, M.B, from the Seconded List, is restored to the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. L. Lynden-Bell, promoted. Dated 1st October.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil W. Johnson, M.B, is placed on retired pay. Dated 11th October.

Major Robert J. W. Mawhinny to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. W. Johnson, M.B. Dated 11th October.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Chaplin, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 12th October.

The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army, are granted honorary rank on retirement:—As Captain.—Subadar Major Hara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I. O. M. 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 15th July. 1912.

As Lieutenant.—Subadar Alahdad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I. O. M. 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 15th June, 1912.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.				
25	m 10 23	27 3	m 4 27	18 2
	11 8 a	23 3	4 41 a	16 11
26	m 10 53	27 4	m 5 2	18 1
	11 43 a	23 9	5 9 a	15 4
27	m 11 31	27 4	m 5 37	18 3
			5 39 a	14 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
25 (Friday)	6h 36m	6h 10m
26 (Saturday)	6h 37m	6h 10m
27 (Sunday)	6h 37m	6h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon. Oct. 26th, 8h 0-5m a.m; Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7-6m. a.m; New Moon, 8th 7h. 21-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h 32-2m. a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

VERY STRICT.

Lady—Waiter, a cigar must have touched my dress. It is smoking. Then you'll have to be put out, madame. No smoking allowing inside.

WORSHIPPED BY WIFE.

Seads—Blinks is a lucky old dog; his wife fairly worships him! Stacks—Yes; but she carries it two far sometimes. I was out there to dinner unexpectedly the other day, and she served up a burnt offering.

A TRAP FOR THE BIRDS.

May—What's that for, Charlie? Charlie—That's a trap to catch the wretched little birds that watch and whisper to mamma everything I do.

NO END.

Jones—What do you think will be the end of the woman question? Brown—There won't be any end; they'll always be asking 'em.

VERY EXPENSIVE.

Radd—Was your trip across the ocean expensive? Greene—Oh, yes; I couldn't even keep that down.

AT THE CONCERT.

Chairman at County Concert—Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Brown will now sing, Only Once More. Sarcastic Critic—Thank goodness for that. Chairman (coming forward again)—Ladies and gentlemen, instead of singing Only Once More, Miss Brown will sing For ever and Ever!

THE HORRID WRETCH.

Wife—What would you do, George if you were left a widower? Hub Oh, I suppose the same as you would if you were left a widow. Wife—You horrid wretch! And you told me you could never care for anybody else!

NEVER MIND.

Pa—Embrace me, Thora. Reginald has asked your hand in marriage. Thora—But I don't want to leave mother pa. Pa—Oh, never mind that. Take her along with you.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Mamma, is the old black hen going to be sent away for a holiday?

No, Tommy. But why do you ask?

Well, I heard papa tell the new governess that he would take her out driving when he sent they old hen away for a holiday.

REALLY ANNOYING.

Sorry, Bill, I can't come to the theatre to-night. Now, don't look so cross you ain't cross, really, are yer Bill?

No, I ain't exactly cross, Eiz, but still it is a bit aggravating for a chap to find he's washed his face and hands for nothing, ain't it?

NOT FAIR.

Angry Lady (after rubbing her finger along a dirty seat)—Do you call that dusted? Calm Maid—I don't call it fair, mum, you've deliberately picked out one as ain't been sat on.

SOUTH VIEW.

A small boy was reciting in a geography class. The teacher was trying to teach him the points of the compass.

On your right is the east, your left the west, and in front of you is the north. Now, what is behind you? she asked.

The boy studied for a moment, then puckered up his face and cried—

I knew it! I told ma you'd see the patch in my trousers.

A SURE THING.

I'll tell you how to make money, said one stockbroker to another on the Stock Exchange. Buy thermometers now and sell em in the hot weather.

Why then?

Because they're bound to go up!

ALIKE.

He—Why do you say I'm the most obstinate person living.

She—This is the seventeenth time you've proposed to me.

He—Yes: and what about your obstinacy, considering you've refused me every time!

WHY THEY LAUGHED.

Towards the end of dinner William put down his spoon and pushed away his unfinished pudding.

Why Willie, said his father, whats the matter? You look quite mournful.

Yes, answered. Willie innocently, that's just it. I'm more'n full.

NASTY.

The bride was changing her wedding dress for a travelling costume.

Did I appear nervous at all during the ceremony Clara?

Considerably, my dear, replied the envious bridesmaid, but—not after George had said Yes.

MISSED MUCH AND OFTEN.

Morning! said Mr. Business, as he met an acquaintance travelling up to town on the late train. Strange meeting you! You generally travel up a bit earlier than this. What's become of the train you used to catch?

Oh, replied the other, that train's been taken off! Taken off, is it? asked Mrs. B., with unnecessary curiosity. I suppose you miss it?

Not as often as I used to do, came the witty response, while Mr. B. found it advisable to glance hastily at his morning paper.

SWANK.

Mike Carrigan had just come into a legacy, and decided that he would now be the dandy of Slocum-on-the-Brawl. He accordingly indulged in a trip to London, and made a study of what he considered the latest fashions in order to introduce them into his native village. With this end in view, after watching closely the attire of the male habitues of Piccadilly, he went into a hosier's shop and asked for kid gloves. He was shown several pairs, but astonished the shopkeeper by saying—But Oi want three. Three gloves? Dear me. Do you mean three pairs? No. Oi want three gloves—two to wear and one to wobble!

VERY THOUGHTFUL?

Scene—A boot-shop, kept by a dear old lady. Enter a small boy, with a parcel.

What can I do for you, my little man? asked the dame.

The small boy started unwrapping his parcel, and brought a lady's slipper, size eight, and much the worse for wear.

That is ma's slipper, he explained, and there's a tack sticking up in it. I want you to put it right before ma notices it.

Tears came to the old lady's eyes at the thought of such devotion.

What a dear little man you are! she said, beaming down at him. My don't you love your kind ma!

'Taint quite that, said the small boy calmly. Yer see, the tack's sticking out through the sole, and that is the slipper ma spanks me with!

GERMS IN THE 'AIR.

At a certain council school in Birmingham, where there had been a slight epidemic of fever, there was a little girl who was not feeling well, so the teacher sent her home.

In a few days the mother brought her back, saying:—"I took her to the doctor, miss, and 'e examined 'er but there was nothing the matter with her, but 'e said I must be careful as there were germs in the 'air, so I thought it best to out it off.

SEIZED HER OPPORTUNITY.

Two black-faced ministrels were giving an entertainment on the sands of a certain seaside holiday resort recently. While one of them was telling funny stories about the humers of boardinghouse landladies, the other went among the crowd making a collection. He at length went up to a sternlooking woman, who promptly snatched the tambourine from his hand and poured the contents into her lap. As she returned the empty tambourine to the astonished minstrel she exclaimed:—

"Tell your friend who knows so much about landladies that I'm the one he for got to pay the last time he was here!

ONE MIND OF HUNTING.

Sportsman—"I suppose you have never had anything to do with racing, Mr. Goodbody?"

Curate—"—Er—no, not exactly. But I did a bit of house-hunting when I first got married, you know."

LEGS SOLD OUT.

The following "unrehearsed incident" took place at a village cricket match. One of the umpires was the village butcher, who was very absent-minded. A wicket had fallen, and the incoming batsman took up his position and made the request to the butcher umpire, who was talking to the bowler at the other end:—"Give me leg, please." Turning round rather quickly, the umpire remarked—"Very sorry, sir; we've only got shoulders left.

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BLUE-CAP
CLAYMORE
SCOTCH WHISKY
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
SOLD THROUGHOUT INDIA, CEYLON & STRAITS
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DR. McPHAEL'S
NERVO-VITALO PILLS
For Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, General Debility and Excess of any kind.
The ingredients selected for the composition of those Pills are Domina, Coca, Muirapuama, Saw Palmetto, Gold Chloriela, and Picli, which are calculated to give the best and most lasting results, WITHOUT the reactionary effects followed from the employment of such drugs as Strychnine and Phosphorous.
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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
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CODES: OWN & ABC (5TH EDITION)

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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It is appetising and delicious, and is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods cause pain and distress.
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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Brings up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."
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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 24.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fina.	Kinna.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	73 1-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	89 3-4	1-2	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	90	un	chgd
2½ do. Gov. Securities...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' acnce...	29 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 1-4	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·22	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·51	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·88	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	1-8
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct.		1-8
do. 3 months' sight ...	4 13-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	4 11-15	1-16	
do. 8 months' Fine Trade bills...	5 3-8	1-4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000.
The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£ 7,600,000	Unchanged.
Public Deposits	...£11,400,000	Inc. £2,000,000
Other Deposits	...£44,100,000	Dec. £2,700,000
Government Securities	£13,200,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£32,700,000	Dec. £ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,500,000	Inc. £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier good business done.
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Buyers operating less freely demand.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 38,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·13—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar,
5·92	5·85	5·85	5·86	5·87
+06	+06	+06	+06	+06
Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	
5·88	5·89	5·89	5·89	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·50 Mar. 10·70
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·53 Mar. 10·73
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·76 Mar. 10·94.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	93,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	91,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	8,000
" Exports to Continent	...	41,000
" Spot Cotton	...	1·05+10
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·53+10		Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improving demand partially under realizing.
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·77+10		

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 10 13-16+1-16
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·73+04
Futures month of Mar. ... 10·95+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi 40 1-4 1-8
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 40 unchgd
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Sanda Fe-61lbs. ... } No Sellers.
Do. Month— ... }
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 1-2
Do Months ... March—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ...49 1-8 unchgd
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports— Hambury—Buyers
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 57 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers—Quiet.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 50 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 2 6-19-0 unchgd
Nov-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 15 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 5—3-4d
Oct.-Nov.—Value—Easier.

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87 —1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 5-8—1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Value.

ARRIVALS :—
"Dunbarmoor,"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 3 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Only small business.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 3 1-2+1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers
9 8 3-4+1-4—May—Sellers
Tone—Very small business doing. Irregular but closing steady.
M & H & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 3 3-4+3-4
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady. Not much doing.
Magnitiza Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ... 12—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Do.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12 1 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Do.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... 12 9—Oct-Dec—Value.
Do.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12 10 1-2—Oct-Dec—Value.
Tone—Unchanged in absence of business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [25TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
6 Boxes Bullion	2,63,830	London	Chartered Bank
16 Boxes Bullion	10,08,080	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
1 Box Sovereigns ...	42,870	do	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	88,400	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	60,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	7	8,331
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	35	42,058

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits to 2nd November and 1s. 4 3-8d. from 9th November. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance, but Private Bills are still very scarce. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d. 9th Nov.
Do. do Francs	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...122 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...1s. 1-4
Shanghai "	...211
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened quiet at 95 9-16 for Cash and 95 7-16 for the Settlement and declined 1-8 during the early part of the day, but subsequently recovered part of the decline, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	95 8 0
Settlement	...	"	95 6 0

BULLION:—
There was no change in the rates for Bar Silver in London yesterday the market closing dull at 29 3-16 for ready and 29 3-8 for delivery in two months. New York was unchanged at 63 1-4. The local market opened at 73 9-16 for ready and 73 1-8 for the first Settlement and has improved slightly during the day, closing as under. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Export Bar Gold	...	Rs.	73 15 0
Australian "	...	"	73 15 0
Sovereigns	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	"	73 10 0
1st Settlement	...	"	73 10 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	73 15 0
Silver (com duty)			
Ready	...	"	83 0 0
1st Settlement	...	"	83 0 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	83 5 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs allotments were made of 48 70 lakhs Bills and 11·30 lakhs T. T. tenderers at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively receiving 13 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60·80 lakhs. For next week the amount to be offered has been raised to 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 4th Oct. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 11th Oct brings £280,000 silver, £110,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 42,93,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 11,40,000
Madras	...	...	... " 1,70,000
Total...			... " 57,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 11th October and comes with the mail of the 18th October brings £90,000 silver, £150,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	—	...Rs. 22,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 13,20,000
Madras	...	...	... " 9,80,000
Total...			... " 45,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 18th and comes with the mail of the 25th instant brings £180,000 silver, £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 28,60,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 11,20,000
Madras	...	...	... " 9,00,000
Total...			... " 48,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
Public Deposits	8,22,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	20,62,000
Sundries	1,26,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	1,92,000
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	1,48,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	3,09,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,01,000	.....
Bullion	.....	25,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	68,000
Sundries	3,000	.....
Cash	.....	12,93,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912.	Bales. 1911.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week..	5,024	6,037	— 1,013
Receipts from 1st to 24th Oct....	16,762	23,469	— 7,707
Shipments for the week ...			
Europe ...	Nil	646	— 646
China ...			
Japan ...	588	4,050	— 3,462
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	588	4,696	— 4,108
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 24th Oct.			
Europe ...	16,747	5,102	+ 11,645
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	2,500	3,980	— 1,480
Coast Ports ...	1,004	853	+ 151
Total...	20,251	9,935	+ 10,416
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	493	171	+ 322
China ...			
Japan ...	...	—	...
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 12th October, 1912, 332 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 12th Oct. 1912, 1,453 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	.....	199
Cen... India... ...	.....	.....	6
Bar... and Nagur ...	.....	304	338
Berar	167	167	463
Central Provinces ...	15	293	416
Total Comras ...	182	764	1,472
Dholleras	.....	135	1,209
Broach	5	5	.....
Compta and Dharwar.	521	2,247	7,087
Westerns	1,102	4,264	7,087
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	2,897	5,959	5,456
Bengals. (Rajputana)	.....	43	49
Sind	264	450	2,176
Persian	.....	58	97
American	.....	a 554	270
Egyptian	.....	94	48
Other sorts	60	89	4,655
Total ...	5,024	14,762	23,469

a Or 425 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 17th Oct, 1912	14,762
	314,762
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 17th Oct ,1912 ...	20,251
	294,511
Less Afloat	493
	294,018
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	71,000
	223,018
Less up-country by rail	1,795
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 18th Oct, 1912 ...	221,223
Difference since last week ...	—15,986

a Approximate subject to revision.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Fluctuations have occurred in the home markets, and the downward movement noticeable at the out-break of the Balkan war has received a check; the market now being governed more by weather and crop news from America than by politics. Fears of frost, and the occurrence of frost in parts of the cotton belt, have given a steadier tone to the market. So far no actual damage is reported, and in Texas the crop is too far advanced for any material damage to be done now. In other parts, where the crop is two to three weeks late, injury may be done by a killing frost, and it is this which is causing uneasiness. We may expect a continuance of fluctuating markets, though the Ginners' Report, which is due here to-morrow, may affect the market temporarily. It is quite possible that the Ginners' Report will prove a surprise. In the last report (up to 25th September) out of a total of 3,015,000 bales, the figures for Texas were 2,002,000 bales; whereas last year, on the same date, out of a total of 3,676,000 bales, the Texas figures were 1,667,000 bales. For the remainder of the States therefore, the cotton ginned up to 25th September last was only 1,013,000 bales against 2,009,000 bales last year. The Texas Crop this season is exceptionally forward owing to drought causing an early opening of the bolls. The coming Ginners' report therefore depends on the Texas figures and the figures for the remaining States. The home markets close steadier, and the forecast of the report is 6,800,000 bales.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Dec. ...	10·34	10·58	+·24
" Mar. ...	10·50	10·77	+·17
Spot ...	11·75	11·95	+·30
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	10·67	10·76	+·09
" Mar. ...	10·84	10·95	+·11
Spot ...	10 11-16	10 13-16	+1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov.-Dec...	5·79	5·85	+·06
" Feb-Mar...	5·82	5·87	+·05
Spot ...	6·09	6·13	+·04

Only small fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the past week. There has been a fair enquiry by Japan for Berar Styles, and up-country dealers being more disposed to sell, a moderate business has been done at current rates. The Continent is still keeping aloof. Speculators in the Bazaar are quiet, and seem content to look on at present. Bengals are offering more freely owing to selling orders against purchases of Kappas up-country but the enquiry is very moderate. The market opens steady this morning at Rs. 285 for good Broach, and Rs. 275 for fine Khamgaon-Akola January. Fine M. G. Bengal January is quoted Rs. 253.

Ready cotton has been very quiet and the daily offtake has been limited. Prices are easier all round as holders are anxious to unload stocks of old cotton before new crop begins to arrive.

The unsold stock at Colaba is however comparatively small, and new crop Bengals are coming in slowly. Next month receipts are expected on a freer scale.

General rain has fallen in the South of the Peninsular and the cotton crops in these districts are thriving. Elsewhere there is no change to report and there seems little likelihood of rain now as the cold weather is apparently setting in up-country. It is difficult yet to form an estimate of the Indian crop. In the Berars and Central Provinces the yield will be considerably less than last year, when the crop was a bumper one. The deficiency will however, be more than made up by the increase in Bengals; and the good Muthia and Dholera crops which last year were a failure. On the whole we may anticipate a fair average yield for India.

LATER.
Japan shippers are still in the market for Berar styles and business has been done to-day in fine Khangaon-Akola and fine Amraoti. There is also some enquiry for fine M. G. Bengal November. Rates close steady as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	294	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	285	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...		285	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	283	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	278	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	276	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	268	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	255	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	251-2	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	252-3	Dec.
" " ...	"	256-7	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	239	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 14,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·92	5·85	5·85
Unchanged.		
Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5·88	5·87	5·88
Unchanged.		
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·89	5·89	5·89
Unchanged.		

FREIGHTS.

Early in the week a moderate business was done, but the last day or two the market has been quiet, though rates remain steady. Advices from Karachi also state that the market there has a quieter tone. The following business is reported here :—
ANTWERP :—About 1,000 tons ready shipment at 19s. light seeds, 21s. seeds cotton. For March, April and May about 500 tons has been booked at 20s. for light seeds.
HULL :—1,000 tons light seeds for November and December at 20s. 6d.
GENOA :—5,000 tons December and January at 22s. 6d. seeds only.

The following are rates :—
November.

ANTWERP	... 20s. light seeds	22s.	seeds cotton.
DUNKIRK	... 21s. "	23s.	"
GENOA	... 21s. "	23s.	"
LIVPOOL-MAR.	... 21s. "	23s.	"
Hamburg	... 22s. "	24s.	"
HULL	...20s. 6d. "		
TRIESTE-VENICE...	24s. seeds	25s.	cotton.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

No further progress has been made towards a settlement of the arbitration difficulty, each side firmly maintaining the attitude originally adopted. Business is therefore more or less restricted, and is likely to continue so until some mutual arrangement can be arrived at between the parties concerned.

LINSEED :—
Fluctuations have occurred in the home markets, and the tendency lately has been towards lower prices. The market here has been quiet and closing rates are as under.
We quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	9 3 0 B.T.
December ...	... "	10 0 0 R.T.
April-May, ...	... "	10 1 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
Changes in this market have been small. There has been little business doing and rates close as follows.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May ...	Rs.	8 5 0 R.T.
Ready " Cawnpore ...	... Rs.	7 10 0 B.T.
" " Yellow "	... Rs.	8 11 0 "

WHEAT :—
With firm markets at home prices here have been steadier during the week. Rates in the up-country markets are also higher. A moderate business has been done.
We quote :—

Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	Rs.	5 7 0 R.T.
White Delhi Ready ...	"	5 6 0 "
White Delhi, Ap-May,	"	5 8 3 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
The market has been quiet and some business has been done at rather easier rates.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	52 8 0
Small White 15 per cent...	"	52 8 0
Black Kutni	"	46 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
A quiet market with little doing, and prices are easier.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	12 4 0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—
Quiet but steady and unchanged.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	38 8 0
April-May... ...	"	35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Market quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	26 0 0
Dec-Jan	"	24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Steady and unchanged.
We quote :—

Bold	Jan.-Feb. ...	Rs.	44 8 0
Small	" ...	"	43 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is steady with some business passing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 1 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	5,024	bales.
Wheat	...	86,575	cwts.
Linseed	...	13,473	"
Rapeseed	...	2,619	"
Gingellyseed	...	12,220	"
Poppyseed	...	237	"
Groundnuts... ...	...	1,057	"
Castorseed	...	37,058	"
Rice	...	57,454	"
Myrabollams... ...	...	6,164	"
Cottonseed	...	9,372	"
Mowrasced	...	4,327	"
Gram	...	48,466	"
Jowar	...	10,272	"
Maize	...	4,633	"
Barley	...	38,125	"

LOCAL YARNS.

During the early part of the past week the market was quiet and prices showed a tendency to decline under the influence of a poor demand from China. Since yesterday however the tone has been steadier though there is still very little enquiry. A few small sales have been made of 10's and 12's.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market is extremely quiet and there is very little business doing.
GREY GOODS :—Owing to the recent decline in cotton the demand from up-country has fallen off, and there is now very little business passing.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is steady and there is a moderate demand for these goods. Forward business is however rather poor.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The home market is quiet but prices are firm. The local market is steady and the demand is improving.
TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet with little doing.
DHOOTIES :—There is some improvement in the demand here, and the market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There have been great fluctuations at Home but the market here has not been affected owing to low stocks. Prices for Copper are nearly on a par with Home values.

COAL MARKET.

There is no change of note to report. Sellers are very firm in quotations for both ready and forward business. There are indications of the wagon shortage at the Collieries again becoming acute.

Approximate quotations are:—

	Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn	24	28-10
Ferndale		24
Davious W Hartley ...		23
Australian	18-8	
Natal	18-8	
Desherghur	18	17-8
Jherriah	17-8	

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 6 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 6 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4 0 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 2 0
Shell 150 cases per case.....	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 8 0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

			per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 13 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125			per 2 tins " 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°			" 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°			per 8 1 gals. " 3 6 0 per 2 tins. " 4 0 0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Firm.			

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 5th October 1912 were Rs. 2,800 making the total earning for the period 1st January 1912 to 5th October 1912 Rs. 12,25,140.

SHARES.

The market is fairly steady during the week though prices of some mill shares have declined owing to several sellers having come out to take profits on their holdings. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,755; Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 66 1-2; Bank of Barodas are at Rs. 67; Credit Bank shares at Rs. 12 1-2; Indian Specie have declined to Rs. 74; The Bombay Mercantile Bank shares are steady at Rs. 13, and Central Bank shares at Rs. 32 1-2; Eastern Bank shares have improved to Rs. 94. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 142 1-2; New Mofussil have changed hands at Rs. 887 1-2; New Berars are quiet at Rs. 575. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad advance have improved to Rs. 850; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 530; Century at Rs. 310; Central India, after touching Rs. 2,420, have declined to Rs. 2,370; Chinas are weak at Rs. 900; Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares have declined to Rs. 1,545; Crescents to Rs. 123 1-2; Currimbhoy's to Rs. 1,170; Davids to Rs. 547 1-2; Edward Sassoon to Rs. 225; Fazalbhais shares to Rs. 562 1-2; Finleys to Rs. 425; Howard Bulough are quiet at Rs. 500; James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 290; Jamsheds have improved Rs. 207 1-2; Gairaj Baloo mill shares are steady at Rs. 520; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 860; Madhowji Dharamsi mill shares to Rs. 1,600; Manekji Petit to Rs. 3,250; New Great Easterns to Rs. 290; New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 1,110; Phoenix at Rs. 155; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,490; Sun mill shares to Rs. 145; Swan are weak at Rs. 300; Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,890. In Railway companie's Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 697 1-2; Amritsar Pattis Rs. 136; Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 567 1-2; Ahmedbad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 138; Central Provinces are unchanged at Rs. 53 1-2; Gujarat Railways at Rs. 126. In the miscellaneous Badham Pile are steady at Rs. 94; Bombay Burman Trading Corporation are unchanged at Rs. 555; the Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ltd., ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 174; and Pref. shares have changed hands at Rs. 184; Bombay Steam N. Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 282 1-2; and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 290; Kemps are steady at Rs. 173; Marcks have declined to Rs. 102; Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 785; Shivrajpore have advanced to Rs. 24 1-4; Tata I, S. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 90, deferred shares to Rs. 198, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 185; Thackers have changed hands at and about to Rs. 210; Bombay Telephone at Rs. 61; Treacher at Rs. 510. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

KARACHI MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, OCT. 24.

The demand for Indian cotton not coming up to sellers ideas of the value of their produce, the sales are few and far between The result is that the banks who have been preparing for a huge cotton export, especially in Bombay have more money than they know what to do. With sterling exchange is in consequence weak and business slack.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., write from Manchester, on 3rd October, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	506,740	283,310
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	351,940	143,170
American Del'd Spinners for the week	2.8,000	206,000
American into sight for the week	473,000	531,000
American into sight for the season	1,212,000	1,494,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	935,000	1,149,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,626,000	2,211,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	1,854,000	1,579,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	100,000	83,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	1 2,000	94,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	149,000	102,000

A week ago New York Spot price for Cotton was 11.75 cents and Liverpool Spot Mid. American 6.65d, while yesterday these prices had declined to 11.25 cents and 6.46d.
The weather in relation to the American Crop is the chief subject discussed, and has been during the week free from any actually extreme conditions either of storm, heat, rain or frost, but at the same time the general inclination appeared to be up to yesterday, to expect a deterioration in the American Crop condition to about 70 per cent. last month the figure being 74.8—the amount of American ginned to the 25th ult. occupies also the attention of this market, next to the condition report; last year the quantity was 3,676,594 bales, but this year we cannot with less acreage and a late crop, expect the figures to reach last years', by a considerable quantity.
The figures were published last evening, the Ginners' report being 3,015,000, which being about what was expected, did not influence the Cotton Markets, while the Bureau report on the condition of the American Crop was stated at 69.6, again: 71.1 at the same time last year, and this average seems to have had an immediate Bear effect on the New York Market, futures giving way 29 to 32 points, and Spot being down a further 20 points, although the above figure was also about the point expected—it would appear the New York Market is Bear at present, or this condition report could not have put prices down.
The Egyptian Crop is not now so favourably reported upon owing to fogs and the damage done by worms, although the first picking is 15 days earlier than last year; the India reports from one or two Cotton Districts there, stated that the rains had stopped too soon, and farther rain was badly wanted.
The position in our Market for Yarns and Piece Goods has weakened during the past week, following the decline in Cotton prices, and further the state of trade in China, Turkey, Egypt and Persia, helps to lessen the volume of demand which, (if these countries were normal) would be too enormous to be dealt with; machinery is on the average engaged so long ahead that only some of the productions of narrow looms and Satteens especially can be obtained for short date delivery—quotations are nominally much the same as last week, but with firm offer, better can be done.
The Shanghai reports to the 14th ult., mention monetary stringency, no forward purchases, only stocks for immediate demand, auctions for the week disappointing, while clearances were good. India continues to offer for miscellaneous classes of textiles, some special goods up to next Autumn, and a fair business has again been transacted. The Straits and Java are also buying moderate quantities.
Bombay stock of Piece Goods was reduced by 6,563 packages in August, being 57,

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A correspondent writes to say that cholera has again made its appearance at Serampore, Bengal, and some deaths have occurred.

The Government of Madras have made a supplemental grant of Rs. 200,404 for distribution among certain Municipal Councils for expenditure on schemes of sanitary improvements.

The party under Mr. J. T. O. Bernard, which is proceeding to Khampti Lon State, is still hung up at Myitykina owing to their inability to get sufficient transport in the shape of mules. They hope to get away in a week's time.

A fracas is reported between the Katchins and Excise department men near Lima. Kachin Chief and another Kachin have been shot dead and Mr. Breman, Sub-Inspector of Excise, has been wounded. Details are not yet to hand.

Under the power vested in him by the Indian Airsea Act, H. E. the Governor of Madras has prohibited the navigation of airships over Fort St. George and the Madras Harbour, the forts at Bellary and Cannanore and the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu.

Cholera in epidemic form has broken out in Dacca. During the last four days, forty men died of cholera and many are suffering. The local municipality is taking vigorous steps to cope with the fell disease.

The "Bengalee" protests against the recent circular issued in the "Bengal Police Gazette" for the distribution of arms to selected villagers in Bengal as protection against dacoity. The "Bengalee" says that the official proclamation that Indian officers of the highest rank are not to be trusted with the distribution of arms is unjustifiable and humiliating to Indian District Magistrate and Police Superintendents.

In order to permit of intending passengers arriving in London before Christmas, and also to provide for a quick transit of tea shipments for the London Christmas market, it has been decided to despatch the P. & O. s. s. "Caledonia" about November 20th from Calcutta, so as to reach London about December 16th or 17th next calling at Malta.

In the British Supreme Court at Shanghai recently, an Indian moneylender, Jagat Singh, sued two men on account of a sum of money lent at the rate of 5 per cent. per month. The Registrar of the Court considered 60 per cent. an outrageous rate of interest. He probably did not know that 150 per cent. is the usual rate of interest charged by moneylenders in India.

Last year the Secretary of State sanctioned a scheme estimated to cost over seventy lakhs of rupees for the betterment of communications between Rangoon and the Irrawaddy river by opening a new waterway which will shorten the voyage for steamers by nearly sixty miles. This will also relieve the congestion of cargo boat traffic in the Kanaungto Creek and the Twante Canal. The work is now being carried out.

The work of St. John's Ambulance Society has found a keen patron in Sir A. Earle, the present Chief Commissioner of Assam. He has presented a prize of Rs. 100 for the lady who passes first in the First Aid Course examination, subject to the condition that 75 per cent marks are obtained. The examination in bandaging will be held in Silchar during Camp week.

The 50th anniversary of the wedding of Sir William Chichele Plowden, K.C.S.I., and Lady Plowden was celebrated on Sept. 30. The marriage took place at Tatenhill Church, the officiating clergy being the Archdeacon of Salisbury, the then chaplain to the House of Commons, and the rector of the parish. Sir W. C. Plowden, who was from 1852 to 1885, attached to the Bengal Civil Service, was formerly member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and was Liberal member of Parliament for West Wolverhamp on from 1886 to 1892.

A Rangoon paper remarking on the extreme freedom of marriage among the Burmese says that the Burmese maiden shows a perfectly catholic taste in the matter of her choice of a mate. She is as ready to marry a Chinaman, or any of the Indian races who come over to the province as she is to marry an Englishman, if it suits her turn. One result of this is the great number of hybrid and indeterminate tribes which have developed forms of speed of their own dialects that have been dignified with the name of languages. It is also worthy of note that marriages are as freely dissolved as they are contracted.

Mr. F. Hannyngton, Collector of Madras, to-day held a Durbar at which he distributed Delhi Durbar commemorative medals to residents in Madras City who have been selected for this honour. The Collector also distributed sanads of title to Indian gentlemen living in Madras who were granted the honours in July last on the occasion of the King Emperor's birthday. The Collector, in the course of his speech, trusted that all recipients of medals might live long to wear the momentoes of their loyalty and public spirit. He said, "May they continue to do good and useful work in the service of King Emperor and of the Empire to which we are all so proud to belong."

Founder's Day, at Bishop Cotton School, Simla was celebrated on October 12th. The Commemoration Service was held in the School Chapel at midday and to mark the occasion the new lectern cover presented by one or two old boys and bearing the school coat of arms embroidered on silk was used for the first time. In the afternoon the school sports took place at which were present Lady Butler, the Hon Mr. Sharp, Colonel Sanford and many friends and relations of the boys. At the conclusion of the sports, which were very keenly contested the prizes were distributed by Lady Butler. At night the boys after school sat down to a supper provided by the old which there was music singing and dancing.

A curious story is told in the annual Administration Report of the Post Office of India, and it illustrates the primitive methods still in vogue as to the delivery of letters in rural tracts. On June 22nd, 1911, two villagers in the Ludhiana District of the Punjab were seated near a small pool of water covered with green scum. Seeing a frog on the water they touched it with a stick. The frog in leaping away disclosed a bundle of letters on which it had been sitting. The schoolmaster, who was also the branch postmaster, had given the letters to one of his pupils for delivery, and the boy, instead of delivering them, had thrown them into the pool. One wonders what departmental punishment fell upon the branch postmaster, and what action he himself took in his capacity as schoolmaster.

A notable feature of the International Meteorological Conference in London last month was the fact that the dinner with which it closed was presided over by the Maharaj-Rana of Jhalswar. This is probably the first occasion on which an important scientific gathering in the British metropolis has taken place under the presidentship of an Indian prince. The Rana of Jhalswar, however, is an enthusiastic meteorologist, and, as he pointed out in his speech at the dinner, he represents a country where the science of meteorology possesses an almost unique importance. "Words cannot describe," he said, "the cares and anxieties which weigh upon our minds, like dreadful nightmares at the commencement of every rainy season," and it was to meteorologists they looked for encouragement and warning by the provision of official forecasts.

The Polidetta correspondent of the "Madras Mail" is informed that there are expert Indian physicians in Virjapet who, by the administration of certain herbs, the secret of which is jealously guarded, are able to prevent any ill-effects accuring from the bite of a rabid dog quite as effectually as the Pasteur treatment. If the treatment is undergone within 40 days after the bite, the cure is said to be certain. Directly the herbs are administered, the patient develops an attack of hydrophobia apparently which lasts from one to three hours. During the attack he is kept under careful control and placed near the fire or in the sunlight and dieted with onions and sour milk. When the attack passes away, the patient is pronounced to be free of all danger thereafter. The physicians treat all who may have the misfortune to be bitten by rabid dogs free from motives of humanity. Any one interested in the cure may communicate with Mr. E. I. [illegible] Virajpet.

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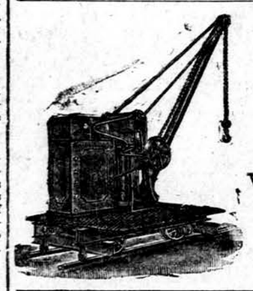

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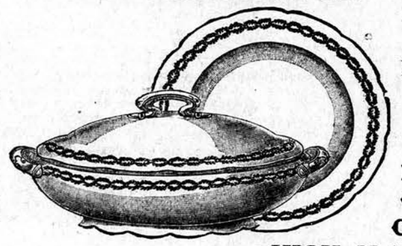

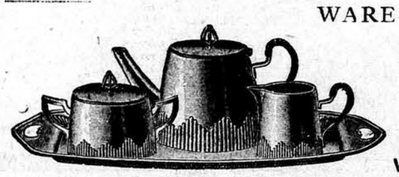

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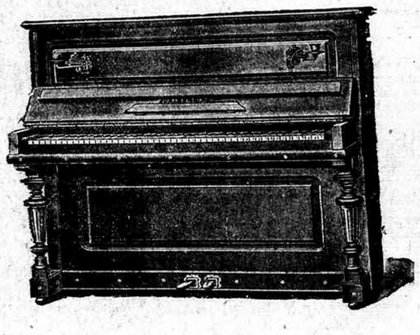

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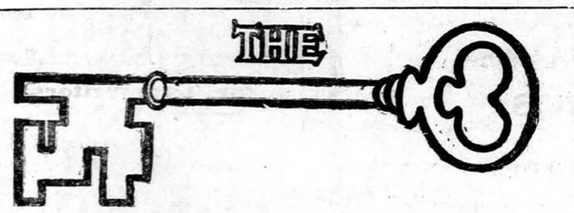

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